FEBRUARY

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 30. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 2, 1867. WHOLE NO. 155

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

Sabbath Meditations.

That we live in evil times cannot be doubted. Iniquity abounds. Crimes of protean shape stalk abroad unabashed. The multitude seem to have forgotten God. The broad, downward road is crowded Many from whom better things might have been expected, have gone away backwards! Truly, this is for a lamentation And yet few regard it as they should!

It was in view of such state of things that the psalmist exclaimed: "Rivers of water run down mine eyes, because they—the multitude—keep not Thy law." It must, also have been from the depths of his heart that he spoke: for his address and earnest appeals were directed to the All-seeing—the heart-searching God.—Where? and how many are models of like character now? Oh wild, giddy and thoughtless words! Oh vain, extravagant, pleasure-loving world! Over what charnel houses, amidst what Aceldamas are thy festivities and banquetings—not to say midnight orgies—held?

And the "Law," that law of the Lord which is "perfect," at once "holy and just and good," how is it trodden under foot? The holy Sabbath, how is it neglected and desecrated? God's holy and venerable name all heaven adores, how constantly and shamefully is it profaned and abused?

Intemperance is also, slaying its myriads in all the States! And how are its enticements leading the children and youth of our land to irrevocable ruin? Surely it is of Gods great mercy that we are unconsumed. Now is the time for deep humiliation and repentance; the time for rivers of water to run down the eyes of every christian, every patriot: the time for earnest and unceasing supplication; the time for God's ministers to cry aloud and spare no—yea, to weep between the porch and the altar! And the wicked—let him forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, who will have mercy upon him, and to our God, who will abundantly pardon—And all "*suffer*," let them know that it is "according to the will of God," that He may do them good in their latter days; and let them commit the keeping of their souls unto Him, *in well doing*, as unto a faithful Creator. AEREAN.

A HISTORY OF THE WAR.—The National Publishing House, Richmond, Va., will soon publish a work by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, entitled "A History of the Late War between the States—Tracing its Origin, Causes and Results." The announcement is authoritatively made, and the public may confidently expect, from the pen of the most philosophical statesman in America, a contribution to the history of the times far more valuable than anything that has yet appeared.

Selma Messenger.

The New York Sun says:

At the present rate of reform progress in England, it will not take long to overthrow the political power of the aristocracy, and bring the government practically under the control of the masses. When that shall have been reached, monarchy in name—and not long even in that.

Gen. Grant on the Suffrage Veto.

A dispatch to the New York Times gives the following account of General Grant's position on the recent veto:

He was present at the Cabinet meeting by request, without previous knowledge of the subject that would come up for deliberation. In the discussion on the bill Gen. Grant took no part, and after all were through and he had risen from his seat to depart, the President asked him if there would be any impropriety in asking his views on the subject Gen Grant replied very briefly, that the objection which had been urged by one member of the Cabinet, that it was unconstitutional, because it disfranchised rebels without trial, was in his estimion, the best part of the bill and exhibited the most wisdom. With reference to conferring the right of suffrage upon the colored people of the District, he remarked that he always thought it inconsistent on the part of Congress to enforce this right here while they refused to grant it to the same class in their own States. Either members of Congress should extend this privilege at home or wait until the people here asked for it.

A negro on trial before the Mayor of Lynchburg for striking another negro, gave as an excuse the fact that the negro he struck belonged to the "old issue" (free before the war) and therefore tried to impose on him.

PITTSBURG MANUFACTORIES.—Pittsburg contains five hundred large manufacturing establishments It has fifty glass factories and sixteen potteries, forty-six iron foundries, thirty-one rolling mills, thirty-three machinery establishments, and fifty-three oil refineries, besides miscellaneous works of almost every varity, the whole turning out annual product worth $100,000,000.

A Louisiana paper says that State horse-stealing is ma follows:

The owner of a horse mak gain with a thief to take the h Iberville or Baton Rouge and The thief brings the owner money, and tells the name of chater. Then the owner goe claims the horse as having b

Impeachment--Exciting Sta

The New York Herald, of says: No preordained event in affairs is more certain to come than the impeachment and rem President Johnson from office thing will be done because it ha a necessity to the consumatio revolution Congress has no p when the suspension of its aut ver the rebel States for two yea come is morally certain under Johnson

It says the present Hou peach. The Senate, afte will elect Fessenden as pr —will then arraign and President, and Fessenden his place. Before May, be convicted, and Grant and chosen by a special election his term.

The New York World, of date says:

The prospects of the country er, even during the darkest p the war, seemed so alarming as ent From well informed so Washington we received intelige confirm our opinion that the are strenuously bent on imp and the result can be nothing a hideous civil war in which m eager to cut the throats of thei neighbors. It will be no such that from which we have em which the combatants were sep geographical lines There is of the country in which in the best citizens do not consider of the President as that of th tion If an attempt is made him upon mere partisan gr will conclude that the supre Constitution may as well be once for all, and with accep perils of maintaining it.

A VALUABLE LOAD San Francisco Times of says:

"Quite a crowd of pe d in front of the B yesterday, watching th large team of horses in move a wagon load of The load was so heav sunk into the coddle-st hubs. After a long assistanc of several the team started the ted of about 100 from the State of Ne

The Gran

The New York Here is on foot to have the by the State as rapidly a when ratified by three-f will be declared a part ...tion. This is to be insured by ...on of General Grant as the next ... says: "This is the programme; and the simple statement of it will carry with it the general conviction of its success. It will remove at once all the stumbling blocks to a settlement with the South, in the shape of conflicting cliques and schemes for the Presidency; it will consolidate the North upon the amendment and upon General Grant as its champion, and it will bring the Southern States to a graceful submission to a reorganization which will have become part of the Constitution, without forcing them to sign it."—*Charleston Mercury.*

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a statment of the public Debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1867:

Debt bearing Coin Interest,	$1,400,490 741	80
Debt bearing Currency interest,	832,379,440	00
Matured debt, not presented for payment,	16,518 989	31
Debt bearing no interest,	435,673,334	32
Total Debt,	2,675,062,505	43
Am't in Treas'y in coin,	97,841,567 75	
Amount in Treasury, Currency,	33,895,765 04	
	231,737,332	79
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury,	2,543,325,172	64

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department, on the 1st day of January, 1867. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, FEB 2, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, ... $3 00
For 6 months, " " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, ... $2 00
Each subsequent insertion, ... 1 00
Over one sqare counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Announciation of Candidates, ... $5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

☞D. M. FULENWIDER, with GS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is authorized Agent, to contract, receive receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

☞Mr. A. W. BELL, of of SIDES & BELL, 41 North Street, Mobile, Ala. is our authorized agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

CONTRAST.—Not long since the solemnity and dignity of a Court of Justice in Rome, was interrupted by a file of soldiers, who marched in with drums, guns and clanking swords, to arrest a man who had brass buttons on his coat. More recently a file of soldiers arrested four respectable, orderly young men in Rome, not because they were engaged in the execution of tableaux in which the "burial" was represented, and the funerate flag necessarily used. But more recently, we see in the account of the interruption by the military officer of the obsequies on the remains of General Albert Johnson, by which they were, and the remains exposed to the gaze, under circumstances of great excitement.

On the other side. Recently a gentleman was appointed to confer with the corporate authorities of the city of Mobile, for the purchase of a suitable piece of ground upon which to consecrate the Federal dead. The property desired contained about three acres in a business portion of the city, and very valuable. The corporation agreed to sell the lot of ground, and informed the Agent, that if he would accept it, it would be tendered as a generous donation. These two cases furnish a fair criterion to judge of the relative generosity and magnanimity of the two races and also, which exhibits the true desire for just and generous peace.

HONOR AND FIDELITY TO THE SOUTH.—We verily believe, that at this time, the Southern States present the most sublime spectacle of devotion to honor and fidelity to principle, witnessed on earth.

After four years wasting war, in which they have met incalculable odds, for which they firmly believed to be right; after the retirement of arms, to which they willingly resorted, after they had exhausted every possible peace-offering, to induce them, they voluntarily consented to the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars of Confederate bonds, and four thousand millions of dollars worth of slave property, when required to do so by a constitutional amendment, the legislatures of these States [illegible] and unyielding fidelity to principle and honor, refuse to do an act, that would violate the constitution of the country, and dishonor their dead heroes and disfranchise their living defenders and representatives—thus showing how very different is their estimate of mere money and property interest, and that of honor and principle. And this refusal, be it remembered, is made in the face of threats, by a powerful and implacable enemy, of the infliction of calamities more dire than all that have preceded them, and promises of great rewards for willing obedience in self-degredation. The civilised world cannot say in future that the southern people are actuated by interest or fear. If aught on earth could heighten our admiration of southern character and honor, it would be this Their present enemies, full of hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, may never be penetrated by a single emotion of magnanimity towards them, but disinterested nations and impartial history will do them justice

Dentistry.—The reader will find in this paper the card of Dr. H. T. Spalding, Surgeon Dentist, who has settled in our place, and offers his services in all the branches of his profession.—Dr. S. is a thoroughly qualified practical Dentist, with a successful experience of over twelve years. He comes highly recommended, and will no doubt be enabled to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him. He is in possession of the latest improvements, approved by the profession, and is thereby enabled to insert whole or partial sets of teeth upon a plan much cheaper than gold plate, more agreeable and less liable to break or get out of order.

Give him a call, and we venture that you will be well pleased with the neatness, durability and perfection of his work, and the reasonableness of his charges.

☞Wetumpka has been elected as the County site of the new county of Elmore, and Opelika for the new county of Lee.

The election for the county site of Cleburne county comes on, on Monday week next, and of Baine county, on the first Monday in March

Livery and Sale Stable.

Messrs. R. H. WYNNE & Co., as may be seen by reference to their advertisement, have taken the large and convenient Livery Stable, formerly kept by Mr. J. H. Sargeant, and will be prepared to hire Hacks, Buggies, and Saddle Horses; to feed horses and mules and have garden work done of various descriptions. They will also generally have on hand horses and mules for sale.

This establishment will be a great convenience to the resident and transient public; and from the well known energy, promptitude, and accommodating disposition of the proprietors, we anticipate for it a liberal and remunerative patronage.

☞It will be seen by reference to the notice of L. W. Cannon, County Treasurer, that claims for 1865, are now payable up to No. 406

THE MEMORY OF A MOTHER.—When temptations assail, and when you are almost persuaded to do wrong, how often a mother's word of warning will call to mind vows that are rarely broken! Yes, the memory of a mother has saved many a poor wretch from going astray. Tall grass may be growing over the hallowed spot where her earthly remains repose; the dying leaves of Autumn may be whirled over them, or the white mantle of Winter may cover them from sight; yet her spirit appears when he walks in the right path, and gently, softly mournfully, calls to him when wandering off into the ways of error.

Unamimous Decisions.

In order to remove the lion from the path of radical progression, it is now proposed to fetter the supreme Court of the United States by requiring all decisions rendered to be concurred in by all the Judges This is a nice net in which to catch the small fish that are now worrying the graet Congressional whale, but it will hardly hold water enough. Congress should set the example and cease to make laws without a unanimous vote, and certainly should not exclude any longer fifty representatives from its deliberation. If a unanimous court is ever obtained, the machine will have to be run by a new set, whose consciences are more pliable. The housewives run their candles in a mould all alike, but fortunately for the country there is some difference in the models upon which the present Judicial lights were moulded, and if any proposition is brought up remoulding the Court, that body itself will likely pronounce the scheme unconstitutional.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

THE FRENCH DEBT.—Napoleon, since his accession to the French throne, has added $1,350,000,000 to the debt of France, which now amounts to $2,415,000,000, a sum almost as great as the total debt of the United States. Napoleon's wars have cost him about $500,000,000, and since 1851 the annual deficit of the French revenues has averaged $50,000,000

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—A writer who says his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which was made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter during the year, gives the following as his mode of treatment—it is cheap, and worth at least a trial:

If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cows three times a day water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stired at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effect of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink almost at any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning noon and night, Your animal will then do her best at discounting the lacteal. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from good stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield is even at a higher figure.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING,—A correspondent gives the following facts worth remembering:

It is worth while for all farmers everywhere to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgags on their farm.

That an offensive war against weeds is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences always pay better than law suits with neighbors.

That a horse who lays his ears back and looks lightning when any one approaches him ,is vicious. Don't buy him.

That scrimping the feed of fattening hogs is a waist of grain.

That fowls when over-fed won't lay eggs.

That hay is a great deal cheaper made in the summer than purchased in the winter.

That educating children is money lent at a hundred per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than ten in lounging about country taverns.

That cows should always be milked regularly, and clean.

That it is the duty of every man to take some good, reliable entertaining newspaper, and pay for it promptly of course.

☞The Democrats of Kentucky are recommending a Democratic Convention about the 1st of May next. The New Hampshire States and Union says: "We notice that this action of our Kentucky freinds is meeting with a hearty response from the Democratic press of the Whole country. Let New Hampshire respond, and let us give the Radical traitors to understand that they must stop their infernal disunion schemes, or we fight them with the weapons to which freemen resort when all other means have failed."

TELEGRAPHIC

[FROM THE NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES!

From Mobile.

Mobile, Jan. 26.—Cotton sales 1,300 bales; receipts 225; market dull; middling 30½.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 26.—SENATE.

Doolittle presented a report on Indian affairs, the report was ordered to be printed

A bill authorizing the Baltimore and Potomac railroad to bring a branch to Washington. Passed.

A bill abolishing peonage, and providing that debts on which peonage is based be void, and that within twenty days after the passage of the act a commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau shall go to New Mexico and enforce it; referred to committee on military affairs.

The conference committee on pension agents reported a bill which passed. It removes all agents appointed since the first of July last.

The President called for Senator Wilson's report of the capture of Mr. Davis.

The increase of pay for the army was introduced, pay to those not entitled to double rations increased 25 per cent.

The tariff bill was resumed and after executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Secretary of Treasury was ordered to suspend sales of confiscated whiskey, unless the price equals the tax.

A large number of private bills were considered, when Stevens' bill was taken up.

Ross made a powerful speech in opposition to the bill.

The debate developed the fact that the Reconstruction Committee had had no session this time, and that the Republicans had not agreed upon a plan of reconstruction.

There was a sharp colloquy between Chandler and Ashley. The latter was goaded into the expression of the following sentiment:

If there is a State of the American Union in which there is not a loyal man except black men, I would clothe the black man with franchise and every other right under the Government. [Applause on floor and galleries and some hisses.]

Mr Ashley continued denouncing the assumption of those who during the entire war were in secret alliance with rebels, coming here and joining hands with the apostate at the other end of the avenue.

Mr. Winfield denounced the above base and unfounded slander.

Mr. Hunter said: "So far as I am concerned it is a base lie."

The Speaker said Mr. Hunter's words were out of order.

Mr Randall said it was nevertheless true.

The Speaker decided Mr. Randall's remark out of order

A vote of censure on Mr. Hunter passed, 84 to 33, after which the House adjourned, with the understanding that the enabling acts to be discussed on Monday under the five minutes rule.

[Special to the Charleston Mercury.]

Interview of Governor Orr with the Leading Republican---Proposed Arrrangement for the Settlement of Differences.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Governor Orr, of South Carolina, had an interview to day with a number of the leading Republican members of Congress; among whom were Speaker Colfax, Senators Wade and Wilson, and the Hon. Jno. Covode.

Governor Orr is hopful that an arrangement will be made, by which all differences between the North and South will be reconsidered, upon the basis of Southern representation, impartial suffrage and universal amnesty.

The project is yet in embryo

HERMES.

From Galveston.

Galveston, Jan, 25.—Great excitement in consequence Gen. Griffin's interference with Gen. Johnson's obsequies. Griffin demanded pledges which the Mayor refused, under which he would allow the remains to be taken to the Episcopal chuch for service. The body remained in the open air all day and was visited by thousands. Business was suspended and houses draped.

In a spiritual circle, recently a widow asked: "Is the spirit of my husband present?" and the answer came, "It is." She asked, "John, are you happy without me?" "Very Happy." "Where are you, John?" "In hell," replied the ghost of the lamented John, to the great disgust of his inquisitive relict.

SOME exchange says sawdust pills would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind are afflicted, if every individual would make his own sawdust

☞One of our exchanges thinks Mexico would be better off if Napoleon and Seward were both in Paradise. To this another replies—Yes, but how would the citizens of Paradise like it?

A GIFT TO THE POOR.—A London policeman, having a claim for $750,000, applied to a lawyer to institute legal proceedings for its recovery. The lawyer took charge of the case, making it a condition that, in case of success, the claimant should give $125,000 to his poor relatives, and $125,000 to the London hospitals The cause was gained, and the policeman has performed both conditions—considering the $500,000 left him an ample fortune to satisfy the wants of a man who for all his preveous life had scarcely any fortune at all.

Obituary.

MRS. L. M. SHARLEY, wife of Mr. Henry Sharley, was born January 29th, 1825; died in Jacksonville January 16th, 1867, in the 42nd year of her age. During a long series of years Mrs Sharley was a member of the M. E. Church, and her daily walk testified the reality of the religion she professed Around the family hearth-stone; in the social circle; among the loving children of her Sabbath School Class; in the class meeting and on the couch of disease and death, the christian graces of our departed sister shone with peculiar lustre, and her bright example sheds a guiding light over the "straight and narrow way," which her feet so faithfully trod to its blissful consummation.—While blessed with strength and vigor she was ever prompt in the exercise of the active duties of our holy religion, and when called upon to bear the afflictive rod of her chastening father, her gentle spirit bowed submissively to the heavy strokes, beautifully exemplifying, in its meek resignation, the all-sufficency of Divine grace under the most grievous afflictions During a period of more than eighteen months she languished upon a bed of suffering, & while the eye of fond affection wept to mask the severe anguish that wrecked her dying body, the hand of faith wiped away those falling tears as she pointed to the glorious triumph of the immortal spirit over disease and death. Thus, leaving behind her the sweet aroma of a well-spent life, her happy spirit bearing upon its pure brow the gracious commendation, "She hath done what she could," passed from the toils and sufferings of earth, and greeted by precious words of welcome from our Father, triumphantly entered the Eternal Mansion of Repose. A FRIEND

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of four fi. fas. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 4th day of March, 18 7, the following described Lands, situated in the county of Calhoun, to-wit: south west fourth of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south west fourth, and the north west half of the south east fourth, all in section 21, township 15, range 8; levied upon as the property of John Loyd to satisfy said fi fas in my hands, one in favor of Boyd & Anderson and agrinst D B Stewart and John Loyd, two in favor of Thayer, Dewing & Co, and agains D B Stewart and John Loyd, one in favor of Sloan & Scott and against D B Stewart and John Loyd. The same being pointed out by John Loyd.

S. D. McCLELEN, Shff.
Jan 11, 1867—$10 00.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of one Execution issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands, situated in the county of Calhoun, to-wit: W half of N E fourth of sec 10 T 13, R 11 east, in the Coosa Land District—levied upon as the property of Calvin M Wheeler to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Matthew Alexander and against Elias Hart and Calvin M Wheeler.

S. D McCLELEN, Shff.
Jan 21, 1867—$5 00.

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree rendered by the Hon. Chancery Court, held at Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, for the 36th District, Northern Chancery Division, at the Jan'y Term, 1867, in favor of James F. Grant, and against D. H Roberts & Joseph Chapman, I will, as Register of said court, proceed to sell, before the court house door of Calhoun County, Alabama, within the usual hours of sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 4th day of MARCH 1867, the following described Town Lot, to-wit: A Lot in the north west fourth of south east fourth of section 14, township 14, range 8 east in the Coosa Land District, situated in the plan of the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, between McGehee street and the section line running North and south on the east, main street on the west, bounded on the north by the Lot on which R E W McAdams now resides and owned by him, and on the south by a Lot belonging to the Estate of B A Brooks, deceased, containing about four acres—the north east corner of said Lot is designated by a Limestone rock—to satisfy said decree. $5 00.

Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, under and by virtue of a decree, rendered by said court at the same time, in favor of D A Miller and against J W & J U Whiteside, as Administrators of the Estate of Jonath n L Whiteside dec'd et al. I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit: Fraction D, fractional section 6, T 15, R 6—Fraction E, fractional section 6, T 15, R 6—Fraction F, fractional section 6, T 15, R 6—also north west fourth of south east fourth of sec 6, T 15, R 6—also south ½ of north west fourth of fractional section 6, T 15, R 6—also fraction A, fractional section 1, T 15, R 5—also fraction B, fractional section 1, T 15 R 6, all east in the Coosa Land District, to satisfy said decree. $10 00.

Also, at the same and place, and on the same term by virtue of a decree rendered by said court at the said term, in favor of A Adams and against Wm R Hubbard, as administrator of Joel H Farmer dec'd et als, I will sell the following described town Lot to-wit: one acre off of the south side of Lot No. 6, known by said number in the original plan of the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. bounded on the north by the Lot now owned by A Adams, on the east by main street, on the south by Lot formerly owned by R G Earle, and on the west by an alley—to satisfy said decree. $8 00.

Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, under and by virtue of a decree rendered by said court at the said term, in favor of Frederick Terrass and John W Terrass, and against Isham McBee and Hugh McBee, I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit: the west half of south east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south west fourth of section 11, and the north west fourth of the north east fourth of sec 14, T 13, R 8 east in the Coosa Land District; to satisfy said decree. $5 00.

Also at the same time and place, and on the same terms, by virtue of a decree rendered by the said court at the said term, in favor of R B Kyle and against John W Ezell, Milton Reed, et als, I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit. the N E fourth of the N E fourth of section 21—also Fraction C, in section 21—also Fractions D, B, C & B, in section 21, all in T 12, R 7 east in the Coosa Land District; to satisfy said decree.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register & Master.
Feb. 1, 1867—$5 00.

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate Mr. Moren introduced important bill to regulate judicial proceedings which is given in full in the proceedings. The Senate passed the House bill to grant authority to the Probate Court to distribute real estate by sale or division, when such property has been received in compromise of doubtful debts. The subject of procuring statistics of Alabama soldiers: and of the printing and distribution of the Revised Code, occupied considerable time of the Senate.

The most important business discussed in the House was the exemption bill reported from the Judiciary Committee. Mr Bethea offered a substitute, when both were postponed and made the special order for 11½ o'clock, this morning.

A resolution was offered by Mr. McKinstry, providing for a survey of the Coosa river from Rome, Ga Wetumpka, with the object of opening that to steamboat navigation. The resolution, with an amendment limiting the expense, was referred.

A bill to locate the State Capitol permanently at Mobile, was offered by Mr. Williams, of Jackson, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Capt. Richardson, the gallant young representative from Limestone, presented three petitions, including one from 150 ladies of Athens, in relation to the repeal of a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within certain limits in that county, which he desired to be read. He then offered a bill to repeal the Act in question.—*Advertiser 22nd*

Legislative Summary.

Bills were introduced in the Senate yesterday to encourage sheep, hog and cow raising in this State; to prevent pauperism; to authorize securities of certain officers to use their principals as witnesses in certain cases, &c.

The question of printing the Code of Alabama, was discussed and the Joint Committee were instructed to report at an early day. A number of unimportant bills were passed.

In the House, a resolution was introduced to adjourn *sin. die* on the 31st of January, which was postponed until Monday next Bills were introduced to appropriate ten thousand dollars to defray the expense of testing the constitutionality of the Federal three cents tax on cotton; for the representation of the mineral resources of Alabama in the Paris Exposition; and to provide for explaining to the colored population the criminal laws of the State.

Advertiser, 25th.

In the Senate yesterday, several new bills of considerable importance were introduced and referred—to aid in educating the blind in Alabama: to create a new county from Blount, Jefferson, Walker and St. Clair; to extend the time of reporting estate insolvent in certain cases, &c. Most of the time was consumed in receiving and considering reports from Comittees.

The House considered and passed a number of Senate bills of various degrees of importance most of them of a local character.

The Select Committee, appointed to investigate the alleged violation of their charters by railroad companies, made a report of considerable length, and reported a bill to provide a mode for vacating railroad charters It was made the special order for Monday next.

Advertiser, 25th.

In the Senate several bills having only local application, were introduced and referred.

A bill introduced by Mr. Garrett to increase the guards that accompany convicts from the various counties to the Penitentiary, was passed. Another bill introduced by Mr. Barnes for the relief of defendants in judgements and decrees rendered during the war was also passed. An animated debate consumed much of the morning hour, on the favorable report of Mr Powell, of Macon, on the bill to encourage the raising of sheep, hogs and cows. A more extended notice will be found in the regular report of proceedings

In the House Mr McKinstry offered a resolution that the House have afternoon sessions until the business is disposed of. The resolution, under the rules, lies over one day.

Mr. Doster introduced a bill providing for a general system of instruction throughout the State, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

A bill to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing purposes, was passed by a vote of 57 to 28. The bill was so amended as to expressly forbid the granting of any lottery privileges. At the hour of 12 the two Houses met in the Hall of the House to listen to an address from Senator Parsons.

Advertiser, 26th.

In the Senate yesterday, bills were introduced to authorize towns, cities and counties to subscribe to railroads in this State—a bill was reported and passed, to extend the time of reporting estates insolvent, made so by the emancipation of slaves—to repeal a bill to allow creditors without a lien to file debts—to form a new county to be called "King" &c. A bill was also passed fixing the salary of the Supreme Court Reporter at $1,800, and making reports the property of the State. A resolution by Mr. Garrett was adopted, inquiring for what length of time officers elect in the new counties hold their offices

In the House, a resolution was adopted, authorizing Justices to hold monthly terms for adjudication of debts contracted since the war, if they are not authorized to do so Important resolutions by Messrs. Potter and McAlexander, were offered and adopted to encourage immigration and the introduction of capital into the State. Bills were introduced to authorize Attorneys to administer oaths—to relieve Receivers of public moneys—to guard against fire on steamboats and railroads—to provide the proper proof where stamps have been placed on Process, Deeds, or Conveyances—to authorize Probate Judges to associate two Justices of the Peace in trials of misdemeanors before the County Court.

An important bill was introduced by Mr. Worthy, of Pike, to protect freedmen under contracts for labor. The bill substantially provides that in cases of written contracts with freedmen, where they are not interchangably delivered, that either party shall be furnished with a copy on demand; and in case of refusal or non-compliance, either party in case of a suit at law shall be entitled to proceed as in case of verbal agreements, and to testify as in other cases. The employer, or holder of the copy of the contract, will then be estopped from introducing it as evidence in the suit

The House resolved to hold two sessions daily until the business is disposed of.

Advertiser, 27th.

MOBILE, Jan. 25.—There was a destructive fire at Shubuta, Miss, which broke out at half past 2 o'clock. Eighteen business houses were consumed, including three warehouses. Champenon & Co. alone lost forty-five or fifty thousand dollars.

Cotton sales 700 bales; middlings 30½ cts.

Administrator's Sale.

On Monday the 11th day of March, we will sell to the highest bidder for cash 17½ shares of Muscogee Rail Road Stock.

Sale at 12 o'clock, in front of R. B. KYLE'S Store, Gadsden, Ala.

R. B. KYLE, N. M. THORNTON, } Adm'rs.
Gadsden Jan. 28th 1867.

NOTICE.

JOHN H. WISDOM & R. B. KYLE having control of the Gadsden Ferry for the years 1867 and 1868, propose to permit the citizens of Baine county to cross the Ferry at Gadsden, for the years named, at half the regular rates of toll, if Gadsden is made the county site, where parties will come forward and buy tickets. To explain,—we will sell two dollars worth of tickets, at regular rates for one dollar. Persons hauling wood and produce to Gadsden will only be charged half ferriage.

JOHN H. WISDOM.
R. B. KYLE.
Gadsden, Jan. 25—3 t

Look, Here!

THIS is the **Second Call**. Will you, CAN YOU, disregard it? Come then, and make payment *at once* These NEW DEBTS, *must be paid promptly*.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD.
January 19th, 1867

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding County Claims up to No. 406 in the year 1865 will be paid upon presentation to the undersigned.

L. W. CANNON, Co. Tr.
Jan. 19, 1867.

Fair Notice.

IF those who are indebted to us, do not come forward and make special arrangements by payment or otherwise by the 1st of March next, we will be compelled to place their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

S. J. & J. W WHATLEY.
Jan. 12, 1867.

SELMA Advertisements.

POETRY.

WASTED TIME.

Alone in the dark and silent night,
With the heavy thought of a vanished year,
When evil deeds come back to sight,
And good deeds rise with a welcome cheer;
Alone with the spectre of the past.
That come with the old year's dring chime,
There glooms one shadow dark and vast—
The shadow of Wasted Time.

'he chances of happiness thrown away;
The good opportunity never sought:
'he good resolves that every day
Have died in the impotence of thought:
The slow advance and the backward step
In the rugged path we have striven to climb,
low they furrowed the brow and pale the lip,
When we talk with Wasted Time.

'hat are we now? What had we been,
Had we hoarded time as the miser's gold?
iving our meed to win
'hrough the summer's heat and the winter's cold,
iking from naught that the world could do,
ring naught but the touch of crime,
ring, struggling, all seasons through,
nd knowing no Wasted Time.

.o shall recall the vanished years?
Who shall hold back the ebbing tide
at leaves us remorse, and shame and tears,
And washes away all things beside?
o shall give us strength even now
o leave forever this holidy rhyme,
hake off this sloth from heart and brow,
nd battle with the Wasted Time?

ars that pass cannot come again,
things that die no life renew:
n from the rust of his clanking chain,
den truth is glimmering through—
o him who learns through error's past,
t turns away with strength sublime,
makes each year onto the last,
ere's no Waste of Time.

THE LOVE KNOT.

her bonnet under her chin,
d her raven ringlets in.
alone in the silken snare,
catch her lovely floating hair,
ng her bonnet under her chin,
d a young man's heart within.

ere strolling together up the hill,
he wind comes blowing merry & chill,
lew the curls a frolicsome race,
he happy, peach-colored face,
lding and laughing, she tied them in,
her beautiful dimpled chin.

t blew a color bright as the bloom
pinkest freschia's tossing plume,
r the cheeks of the prettiest girl
er imprisoned a romping curl;
cing her bonnet under her chin,
a young man's heart within.

and steeper grew the hill—
merrier, chillier still,
tern wind blew down and played
lest tricks with the little maid,
g her bonnet under her chin,
t a young man's heart within.

tern wind, do you think it was fair,
such tricks with her floating hair?
, gleefully, do your best
her against the young man's breast,
as gladly folded her in,
d her mouth and dimpled chin?

ane, you little thought
when you besought
'ass to walk with you,
ad dried the dew;
danger you'd be in,
bonnet under her chin.

Fire—Three Thousand of Cotton Burned.

o'clock yesterday afternd spacious brick ware-
J. Grant & Co. known as
Warehouse," in the upcity, was discoveres to
e rapidity with which the
rough the building was
e tiers of Cotton bales
ping flame along, like
brisk wind. In a very
ire was all over the
wering flame rose far
d the intense heat of
rove every one outside
e engines were prompt
l and working with a
adjacent buildings, it
parent that no human
ve the warehouse. We
are g... able to state that they did prevent the destruction of any of the adjoining stores, though they had to work very daringly and to endure great heat in doing so. The three storehouses on Broad-street fronting the warehouse on that side were all saved, though the proprietors must have suffered much loss in the hurried removal of their goods, and the real estate owners must have sustained much damage done to the buildings.

There were, according to the best authority from which we could get information, about three thousand bales of Cotton in the warehouse, worth say $390,000. Not more than twenty bales were saved, and at leasst one of these was burning when rolled out. We fear that by far the greater portion of it was uninsured.—*Columbus Enquirer*.

IMPROVED FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—The New York Evening Post, remarking on the great improvement recently made in farming implements and machinery, give some observations made in the West, by way of illustration. A corn field containing one hundred and sixty acres was plowed, planted and cultivated without subjecting the farmer to the trouble of going on foot at all.—The ground was prepared by the use of a rotary spader, on which the operator rode; was planted by a two horse machine, the driver seated upon a box; when hoeing time came, a cultivator performed the operation, without involving the neccessity of pedestrian exercise. When the corn is ripe, it is cut and laid in rows by a two-horse machine thus completing the cycle of machine corn-raising. On the farm of which this corn field formed a part, there was a field of timothy comprising seven hundred acres. It is the improved farm machinery which has rendered such extensive farming operations possible and profitable at the same time.

A REMARKABLE METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON.—We learn from a gentleman, (the New Orleans Times being responsible for the story) who arrived to-day from Red River, that on the second of the month, a shower of fine salt occurred in Red River about sixty miles from the mouth. There had been a little snow the day before, and on the next day, it being observed that the snow had not melted, it was examined and found to be veritable salt. Our informant gathered a bushel of it, and it was found to be equal to the best Turks' Island.

The Murder of Col. Steedman.

The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser contains an account of the murder of Col. Steedman, on the night of the 8th inst., as follows:

One of the bravest, best, most popular, most honorable, most amiable citizens of Lexington District—of all South Carolina—was Col. Marcellus Steedman leader *for some time* during the late war, of the 6th South Carolina volunteers.—Since the close of the war he has been living on his farm on Edisto, and been engaged at the same time in merchandise. His dwelling and store were under the same roof. On Tuesday night the 8th instant he walked out into his piazza, and as he turned to go in, was shot by some person unseen. As he fell he cried out. His wife rushed forth dragged him in and bolting the door. He survived but three hours. The wretched and bereaved woman, with her two children, spent the whole night alone with the corpse, fearing to give the alarm.

Immediately upon the shot being fired, there was a hubbub of voices, and Col. Steedman recognized those of two negro men, formerly slaves of his father. This, with their names, he disclosed to his wife before he died.

And sure enough, on the following day, the monsters were arrested in Aiken. They made full confession. It seems that they had followed Sherman when he passed through Lexington, and had not returned thither until a a fortnight before the murder. This fortnight they had spent in watching their chance. They had no grudge against their young master, but knowing that he was in busines, they killed him with the design of getting money and robbing the store. They intended also to murder the lady and children, but with the first shot their hearts failed them. We take it for granted they are in Barnwell jail.

Col. Steedman was only about thirty years of age.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, Jan. 26, 1867.

THIS day came Spencer H. Morgan, Administrator of the estate of Samue M. Morgan, deceased, and tenders his resignation as administrator of said Estate, and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said Estate.

It is thereupon Ordered by the court, that the 16th day of February, 1867, be set for making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three consecutive weeks, prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said 16th day of February, 1867, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

January 26, 1867.

In Chancery

Sabrina A Buttram et als vs. Mandeville & Stewart, and others. *Cross Bill*

AT Rules before the Register of the 36th Dist. Northern Chancery Div. of Ala. January 14, 1867.

THIS day came the complainant by her Solicitor M. J. Turnley, and moved the undersigned Register and Master in Chancery for the 36th District, Northern Chancery Division of Ala.; for an order of publication against James K P Buttram a non-resident def't, residing in Miss. P. O. unknown: and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from an affidavit on file, that the said def't is a minor over 14 yrs and a non-residents of the State of Alabama, and resides in the State of Mississippi, post office not known.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear before the said Register at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 4th day of March next, by 12 o'clock of said day, & plead, answer or demur to complain'ts cross bill of complaint exhibited in said Chancery court, against him and others, or the same will be taken for confessed by him, and the said cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

It is further ordered, that a copy of said order be posted up at the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, in the Town of Jacksonville, within twenty days after the date of this order.

Granted January 14th, 1867.

WM. M. HAMES,
Jan. 19.—$20. Register, &c.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one fi fa issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 4th day of February, 1867, the following described Lands, lying in Calhoun county, known and designated as follows: to-wit:

West half of the south west fourth of section 15, township 15, rangi 6—east half of south east fourth, and the north east fourth of the north east fourth of section 21, township 15, range 6—also 30 acres, more or less, off the north west corner of section 22, bounded by Clear creek on the east, and the south east fourth of the north east fourth section 21 township 15, range 6, and ten and three quarter acres in section 22, on the west bank of Clear creek, and the north east fourth of section 26, township 15, Range 6, levied upon as the property of A Downing to satisfy one fi fa in my hands in favor of Cassander Sturkey, Adm. of Daniel Sturkey, dec'd and against A Downing, Larkin Coker and L. s. Downing—Dec. 22, 1866—$15 00.

S. D. McCLELEN, Shff. C. C.

Also at the same time and place,

BY virtue of one fi fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, I will sell before the court house door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. for cash, all the interest Cavid Moore has in the following Lands, situated in Calhoun county Ala. known, and designated as follows, to-wit: east half of north west fourth and the north west fourth of north east fourth, section 36, township 12, range 7, east in the Coosa Land District—levied upon as the property of David Moore, to satisfy one fi fa in favor of R. Broils, Administrator, &c. and against David Moore and Spivey Cannon.

S. D. McCLELEN, Shff. C. C.

Dec. 30, 1866—$12 00.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of one fi fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, Ala. and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. all the interest that Martha Coker, Joseph Coker and William Coker has in and to the following block of Land, No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 11, section 16, Township 15, range 11 east, containing 320 acres—levied upon as the property of Martha Caker, Joseph Coker and William Coker, to satisfy said fi fa. in favor of Johnson, Mitchell & co.

S. D McCLELEN, Shff. C. C.

Dec 20, 1866—$12 00.

Dissolution.

THE firm of M. & L. Oppenheimer has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at Dayton, Ala. All outstanding debts due the firm will be settled by L. Oppenheimer, or his Agent, Mr. George I. Turnley, who calls on all indebted to him to come forward and pay up. M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

January 14, 1867.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Wm H Smith, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 31st day of October, 1866; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. BENJ. L. ARCHER, Adm.

Dec. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of W. M. Dunaway, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. J. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala.—notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. WM. DUNAWAY.

Dec. 22—$7.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James H Bagley, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 7th day of January, 1867; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted thereto will please make immediate payment.

Jan. 12 P. H. BROTHERS, Adm.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mary Self, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. J. W. Inzer Judge of the Probate court of said county; notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or that the same will be barred.

CURTIS G. BEASON, sr.

Dec. 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Dearman, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. Jno. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or that the same will be barred. CURTIS G. BEASON, Sr.

Dec. 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Wily Dearman, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day o December 1866, by the Hon. Jno. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred.

CURTIS G BEASON, Sr.

Dec. 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Eliza Braun, late of St. Clair county State of Alabama, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. J. W. Inzer Judge of the Probate court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or thrt the same will be barred.

CURTIS G. BEASON, Sr.

Dec. 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John F. Bradford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 8th day of January, 1867, the Honorable Jno W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. JOHN McCLENDON.

Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Jacob R. Woods, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 9th day of January, 1867, by the Honorable Jno W Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair co.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by Law, or that the same will be barred. HOWEL R. BUCHANNON.

Jan. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, January 14th, 1866.

THIS day came J. W. Maddox, adm. of the estate of John Maddox, dec'd and presented and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate; It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of February next be set for the making of said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publicantion in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 23nd day of February next and contest said accounts if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Jan. 19, 1867.

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree rendered by the Hon. Chancery Court, held at Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, for the 36th District, Northern Chancery Division, at the July Term, 1866, in favor of Mary E. Rowland Adx. &c. and against Henry Gaines, I will, as Register of said court, proceed to sell, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, within the usual hours of sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 4th day of FEBRUARY, 1867, the following described Land, to-wit: The north half of north east, and north east of north west qr. section 24, township 13, range 6; also, south east of south west qr. section 13, township 13, range 6; also south west of south east qr. section 13, township 13, range 6—to satisfy said decree rendered by said Chancery court.

WM. H. HAMES,
Register & Master.

Jan. 5, 1867—$12 60.

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 30. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 9, 1867. WHOLE NO. 1558.

Stuffing---Yankee Farming.

"Stuff the land! Stuff the land! You can't raise anything until you have stuffed your land five or six year" So said friend W, of Belmont, near Boston, as we walking with him over his domain, viewing his immense crops with surprise. On the hill side we found a great strawberry bed, in which were the Agriculturist, the Triomphe de Grand and the La Constant varieties. They were planted in rows five feet apart and kept perfectly clean. The runners were carefully stretched out and a little clod of dirt or a small stone laid upon the end to retain them in position and make them take root more quickly Their growth was exceedingly vigorous.

"Which berry do you like best?" we inquired

"The Agriculturalist is very fine but too dark The La Constant does well—very well—and is an excellent berry both in quality and productiveness, but the Triomphe de Grand does best with me I have had them measure seven inches in circumference. My neighbors don't like them though; say they don't do well; but the reason is they don't feed the land enough."

"How much do you realize per acre?" we inquired

"Well, I measured off an acre of those berries down on the flat this year, and kept an accurate account with it separate. I sold over two thousand dollars worth from that acre."

We went down to see the acre alluded to. The land was thrown up in ridges with about five rows of berries to a ridge. The men were busy straightening out the runners and fastening them down.

"I never allow the plants to occupy the same bed two years in succession." continued Mr. W, "I set out a new patch in the fall and have a full crop next season Mulch them well in the fall with fine stable manure and cover them with straw enough to protect them from the winter, and they come right along."

From the strawberries we passed on to his cabbage patch of about one and a half acres. These were magnificent, proportionally as the berries—immense fellows, measuring 15, 18, and some of them over 20 inches across the top and perfectly solid.

"Monsters!" said we. "What variety is this?"

"The common Drumhead."

"But how do you secure such an enormous growth?"

"I stuff the land and keep it stuffed. If you want to take stuff from the land you must put it in first. That's my secret."

We passed into the squash field—a sight that would bewider a Western farmer The great leaves and stalks stood up in formidable array, completely hiding the ground from view, while beneath them lay huge squashes weighing forty to fifty pounds and upwards each.

"Been 'stuffin' this land too,' we remarked.

"A little," said he with a twinkle.

Next came an acre of onions—solid skins—many of them four inches in diameter. "More stuffed you see, said he We walked back to the house and garden on the hillside Pipes from a spring back of the house brought water into his house and supplied what was needed for irrigation in dry weather

"This hill was so rocky that I had to blow out a great deal of it for my garden spot."

Coosa River Navigation.

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register.

The country drained by the Cosoa is, in respect of its mineral wealth one of the richest in the world It is especially rich in those two most valuable of all minerals—coal and iron—and nothing but the lack of transportation to market hinders their rapid development

Much of this region is yet almost unknown and uninhabited. The soil is poor and the rich resources that lie beneath the surface are unavailable on account of their remoteness from market. The writer of these lines, hunting in the mountains of St Clair, has more than once kindled his camp fire in spots, far off from any human habitation, where the coal beds cropped out on the surface, suggestively and temptingly, as if challenging enterprise to dig and burn. These were mere hints, however of the exhaustless treasures that may fairly presume to lie hidden below. The counties of Shelby, Talladega, Calhoun, Cherokee, and others, with the adjacent section of the State of Georgia, all abound in mineral wealth, and are only partially provided with an outlet for it, through the unfinished Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, and the little Rome Railway, which connects Rome with the Western and Atlantic at the village of Kingston. The opening of the Coosa would afford a cheap and easy means of transportation for the mineral produce of all this region, and Mobile with the natural and inevitable depot for it

With regard to the iron of the valley of the Coosa, we have lately learned some facts, which we almost hesitate to repeat Like that Bostonian humorist, who dares not be as funny, as he could be, we are afraid of not being believed if we tell the whole truth. And yet the facts are derived from a source which admits no doubt of their authenticity.

One of those facts is that a company in Rome, Georgia, are now making and selling iron at fifteen dollars a ton, which commands, in New York from seventy to ninety dollars.

During the late war it was well ascertained by officers of the Confederate navy that the Alabama iron was superior to any other that could be had for ordnance purposes. Since the war however, specimens of this iron have been sent to the Prussian works—the most thorough and most extensive in the world—and, after experiment, pronounced the best material for the manufacture of steel that had ever been seen there.

The sources of supply of Iron in Pennsylvania are giving indications of exhaustion, and it has actually been a subject of discussion with the proprietors of the most extensive establishment in that State, whether it would not be judicious to remove their machinery to Alabama.

The cost of rendering the Coosa navigable for steamers to the interior of the highlands of Georgia is estimated at from a million and a quarter to a million and a half of dollars. This would be equivolent to doubling the navigable length of the Alabama River. When we consider the boundless resources of the country which this improvement would open to the trade of the world, it seems marvelous that there should be so much indifference upon the subject

Closely connected with this subject is that of opening of the harbor of Mobile. The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad is about to be built; the opening of the Coosa to navigation is being agitated and must be effected; and, in connection with these, it is of vital importance that the obstructions to commerce arising from lack of depth in our harbor should be removed Whether this is to be done by deepening the water in the Bay, by a railroad to Cedar Point and the formation of a port there, or by continuing the railroad across the Pass to the South side of Daphne Island and the erection of an artificial harbor there of sufficient depth to float the largest ships in the world, or by a combination of two or more of these plans, is a question which we have not now time to consider One thing is certain, however, that the work must be done by some means or other. This city has a "manifest destiny," and a brilliant one, before it; but it is a destiny that needs the active agency of human enterprise and energy to achieve it.

But this great and vital subject is one that we reserve for further discussion.

The War Cloud in the East.

The cloud which has long been gathering over the affairs of Eastern Europe and which for some time past has looked portentous enough, seems at last about to burst. The difficulty assumes larger and larger proportions. The real question at issue, it is now no longer doubtfull, is not what for a time it seemed to be—whether Greeks should continue to be ruled by Turks but whether any of the Christian population on the European side of the Straits shall longer bow the knee to a Moslem Power.

Within the last few days we have had communications from a variety of unquestionably reliable sources, the burden of which clearly is that final settlement of the question by arms or otherwise cannot long be delayed. The Cretans still maintain their ground and continue to receive from their Grecian kinsmen hearty encouragement and substantial aid A new revolt, much to the annoyance of the Porte, has sprung up in Thessaly.—Servia, since the evacuation of her fortresses by the Turks, rejoices in a complete autonomy, and finds herself placed in a position of equal independence with Roumania.—Bulgaria is bestirring herself, as she sees no reason why she should differ her more fortunate neighbors. Excitement prevails in Montenego and Herzegovina; and evidence is not wanting to show that some of the other provinces are ripe for revolt. Disaffection, in fact, is general among the Christian subjects of the Sultan; and it is extremely difficult to see how his authority on the western shore of the Bosphorus is longer to be preserved.

"What are you thinking, my man?" said Lord Hill to a soldier leaning in a gloomy mood upon his fire-lock, after the battle of Salamanca. "I was thinking, my Lord," said the man, "how many widows and orphans I have this day made for one shilling. He had fired six hundred rounds of ball that day.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, FEB 9, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, ... $3 00
For 6 months, " " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, ... $2 00
Each subsequent insertion, ... 1 00
Over one squre counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Annunciation of Candidates, ... $5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

☞D. M. FULENWIDER, with BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

☞Mr. A. W. BELL, of the firm of SIDES & BELL, 41 North Water Street, Mobile, Ala. is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

☞We are reminded by the Gadsden Times, of yesterday, that we copied into our paper of 26th ult, a well written article from that paper, descriptive of Black Creek Falls. As this omission to give proper credit, was inadvertent and wholly unintentional, and the first of the kind for 30 years, we hope to be pardoned.

The same article was copied by the Montgomery Advertiser, doubtless from our paper. That paper will likewise, we doubt not, when made acquainted with the facts, make the amende honorable.

☞We invite special attention to the card of Col. W. B. MARTIN, who has re-opened his Law Office, at No. 8, Office Row. Of Col. Martin's ability and long experience as a successful practitioner, we need not speak, as he is perhaps as well known as any man in the State.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR---We are pleased to see the name of our talented and worthy Senator, GEN. WM. H. FORNEY, brought prominently forward for the office of Governor, and that too, from sections of the State where local prejudices could have no influence on the recommendation. Few if any better selection of an executive officer could be made in the State; and this we say, not because he is a citizen of our County, but because we sincerely believe it.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.—Science has done much to alleviate pain in surgical operations, but in few thing has been more successful than in "Rishardson's Narcotic Spray Producer," by the application of which the nerves of teeth are rendered perfectly benumbed and insensible, so as to produce no pain in extracting—Polous and other painful tumors, pertaining to minor surgery, may be treated with success.

We witnessed the extraction of a large jaw tooth on yesterday morning, by Dr. J. D. Arnold, Surgeon Dentist, which this invention was applied, which was said by the person whose tooth was drawn, to produce no pain in the extraction of the tooth, nor any sensation, except that of the force required to remove it. It made us wish that the invention had been brought into use before we had lost so many by the old fashioned pullikins and twisters.

A certain writer says, "No fragment of an army ever survived so many battles as the Bible: no citadel ever withstood so many sieges, no work was ever battered by so many hurricanes and so swept by storms. And yet it stands."

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this. That when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours. If both the ways were equally in our power, yet it is a much more desirable conquest to overcome evil with good, than with evil

The Southern Loyalists.

There is a small nomadic party in the South who are anxious to grasp the control of affairs in the States lately in rebellion;" and, hence, appeals are being constantly made by them to Congress to have the present ten excluded States remanded back to a territorial condition, and new constitutions and laws created by "loyal citizens'—meaning themselves only, and excluding all persons who took part in the "rebellion." They are a pretty set to aspire to so much power They are destitute of every noble sentiment. Their desire is to place these States in the sad condition in which Tennessee now is—to create political anarchy and oppression by the few over the many.

Our people would do well to mark these fellows—these tar and turpentine politicians—these nomadic aspirants for political power whereby they may upset and detroy in order that they may wreak their vengeance upon the people of the Southern States. They are men who, heretofore, held no position either politically or socially, but are generally men of little or no character for intellect or patriotism. They are political "skunks," whose very presence makes the air they breath a stench in the nostrils of all true men—especially all true Southerners. They should be watched as the theif & the muderer are watched: they should be treated wherever they go as such villains are treated—with contempt and scorn, derision and contumely—La Grange Reporter.

The Remains of Gen. Johston.

From the following correspondence, it will be seen that the order forbidding a civil escort at Galveston, to the remains of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, though issued by Gen. Griffin, was approved by Gen. Sheridan:

[Telegram.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 24, '67

Maj Gen. P. H Sheridan, Commanding Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, La.

The citizens of Galveston wish to give a civil escort, from the steamer to the cars, to the remains of Gen Johnston.

Gen. Griffin, commanding has issued a prohibitory order

Will you give the authority to the citizens here to give a civil escort to his remains?

(Signed) C. H. LEONARD, Mayor.

Official: J. Schuyler, Crosby, Brevet Major, U. S. A., A. D. C.

[Telegram.]

HD'QRS DEP'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, La., Jan. 24, 9:40

Mr Chas. H. Leonard, Mayor, Galveston, Texas:

Sir,—I respectfully decline to grant your request.

I have too much regard for the memory of the brave men who died to preserv our government, to authorize Confederate demonstrations over the remains of any one who attempted to destroy it.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General U. S. A.

Official: J. Schuyler Crosby Brevet Major, U. S. A., A. D. C.

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced, on the call of the districts, to encourage manufactures: to allow offsets in certain cases where the statute of limitations is pleaded; and to encourage agriculture by securing to laborers their wages by a lien on the growing crop. Besides several of a special character, the Senate passed bills to create a new county to be called "Dixie"; and to amend an Act to regulate judicial proceedings A long discussion ensued on the Senate bill to establish a system of internal improvements, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the time was mostly occupied in discussing the bill to amend the charter of the New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad Company, on which the House was engaged until half past six last evening Various amendments, chiefly by opponents of the bill, were offered and adopted or rejected.—The consideration of the bill will be resumed this morning.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill to remove the Capital of the State to Mobile, and on account of the absence of one or more members who will submit a minority report, the bill was postponed until Wednesday next

A considerable number of bills, of a local as well as a general nature, were introduced and appropriately referred.

Advertiser, 29th.

A large number of House bills were acted on by the Senate yesterday. A bill was offered by Mr. Ashley and passed authorizing the sale of railroad from Pollard to the Florida line to be made by the Alabama and Florida road of this State, to the road of the same in Florida. Mr. Barnes introduced a bill which passed making Courts of Probate Courts of general jurisdiction. An important report was made by Mr Foster, accompanied by a bill to furnish artificial limbs to maimed soldiers. The report Mr. Garrett Chairman of the Select Committee to investigate the financial condition of the State shows the amount of liabilities to be $567,837,70—and the amount in the treasury to be $177,531, 23. A great part of the State tax has no been received.

In the House, Mr. Meadors introduced a bill declaring a general amnesty for offences against the laws of the State—It is similar to the law recently enacted in North Carolina.—The bill was referred. Mr. Van Sandt, of Cosa, also offered a resolution which was adopted appointing Committee to enquire what amount of the 3 per cent fund has been appropriated to the Alabama Central Rail Road &c.

Many local bills were offered. The Chattanooga and New Orleans Railroad bill was discussed at great length by several members, and the bill finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Advertiser, 30th.

The time of the Senate yesterday was mostly consumed in discussing the important "Internal Improvement" bill.—Every section of the bill was so amended that its author would now scarcely know it. The consideration of the bill will be resumed this morning.

A bill was passed incorporating the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society, of Montgomery.

A bill to provide that slaves purchased during the war should not be paid for, except for the time of their slavery, was introduced and referred.

In the House a great number of reports were made from the Committee on Incorporations. A report was made by Mr. Morse, Chairman of the Committee on Federal relations, adversely to memorializing Congress to pass a general bankrupt law. An adverse report on the bill to abolish the office of Commissioner and Trustee of the State Bank and branches was concurred in.

Adv. Feb. 2.

In the Senate yesteday a resolution was adopted that the Legisture adjourn *sine die* on Thursday, the 14th inst.—A bill was passed to pay M. P. Blue, for a map of Montgomery and adjoining counties.

The Internal Improvement bill passed Yeas Mr. President, Ashley; Barnes, Bell, Boykin, Cooper, Deason, Edwards, Foster, Gage, Garret, Huckabee, Jackson of L, Jackson, of M., Kilpatrick, Mitchell, Montgomery, Powell, of M., Powell, of T., Stanel, Winston, Wood-Biff—28 Nays, Casten, Drake, Felder, Forney, Jones, Moren, Norwood, Sykes, Wood—9.

The adverse report to the bill requiring Cashiers of Banks to protest their bills when presented for payment, was concurred in.

The House was engaged during the whole forenoon session in considering reports from the Committees of Accounts and Claims, on petitions for demands on the State Treasury, the great majority of which were adverse. The reports were generally Concurred in, in order, as many members believed, to save the State from bankruptcy if the precedent of entertaining such petitions was established

☞We clip the following article from the *Constitutional Union*, and we confess it affords us a certain degree of relief to contemplate the possibility that the disasters with which the Northern people have overwhelmed the South, will at no distant day, recoil with fearful retribution upon the heads of our enemies:—*Rome Courier.*

SORROWFUL COBBLERS.—An awful and tremendous howl has gone up from the shoemakers of Massachusetts. There is a strange and terrible falling off in their sales of boots, shoes, brogans pumps and slippers. The shoepeg men are coming to grief, and the dealers in leather are in deep affliction—While the war lasted, the demand for, and consumption of shoes, were enormous; for the soldier had to be shod, and they marched out their shoes very rapidly. The Puritan cobblers did a fine business with fat contracts, swindling y performed on their part, as long as hostilities continued. But, alas! peace came, or at least the army was disbanded, and Massachusetts could no longer fleece the Government by shoe contracts What then? Why, she thought that her good old customers in the South would come forward, as of old, and be cheated as badly as ever. Not a bit of it. Not however, from a determination on their part to be cheated no longer, but because they were too poor to buy, and had no negroes to buy shoes for. This is the first serious recoil of the calamites of emancipation upon its chief authors, and the blow strikes hard—for every third man in the Bay State is a shoemaker, or directly interested in the shoe trade—With cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco almost anihilated, does New England suppose the South can continue to be a good customer and that she can sell to her $30,000,000 worth of boots and shoes, as she did prior to the war? —The fact is New England philanthropy has left us nothing to sell, and consequently we have nothing to buy. She ought to have thought of all this when cutting our throats, burning our houses liberating our slaves and stealing our pianos, watches and silver plate. But it is not alone the trade of New England that will feel the pressure of that poverty which has been visited upon the South. Ere long a wail will go up from the cotton princes of Lowell. When too late to retrieve her fortunes, and repair the wrongs perpetrated upon us, New England will vainly wish she had left Coffee and the Southern planters alone. These modern Philistines have shorn our locks and put out our eyes, but in doing so they have left us in our poverty and wretchedness a desperate strength, which, like blind Samson will overwhelm them with ruin even in the temple of their Dagon—the Almighty Dollar.

The Nation Intelligencer says:

We have nothing to hope from the temper of the men who now control Congress and the Radical party. But we know that the violent assumption of Congressional power will not be upheld by a free people, and consequently we would have the ultraist run their race The more violent, the more aggressive, the more reckless of the constitutional limits of their power, the better it will be for the country Already there is a marked discrepancy between the utterances of Congress and those of the bulk of the press of the country, and the Stevens and Boutwell haranguers will be in due time brought to their senses in the only way they can be reached, by finding that their power has departed from them

BAD TIME COMING.—According to the following from the National Intelligencer we have not seen the worst yet:

The course of the majority in Congress, in endeavoring to dissever the Union, for whose preservation millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives were freely given; in seeking to destroy and uproot the executive and Judicial branches of the Government, and to make the Constitution itself the mere plaything of a political faction, is rapidly tending to the destruction, not only of the Government, but of the whole people. It is madly creating a financial crisis, which will involve the rich and the poor alike in one common catastrophe. It will not only destroy the public credit, break the bank and the treasury, stop the mills, silence the forges, suspend all commerce, and paralyze the hands of industry, but it will bring gaunt, stark, relentless want to the doors of all, the highest and lowest in the land.

This is the picture that the unerring fingers of fate are painted in ineffaceable colors upon our whole horizon. It cannot much longer be shut out from the unwilling vision of the destructives in Congress. It is the nameless terror they are themselves recklessy invoking. Let them pause in their career and contemplate its awful revelations.

☞The cypress of Samma, in Lombardy Italy, is perhaps the oldest tree on recoed It was known to be in existence in the time of Julius Cæsar, forty-two years before Christ, and is therefore more than 1,900 years old. It is one hundred and five feet high, and twenty in circumference at one foot from the ground. Napoleon, when laying down the plan for his great road over the *Simplon*, a portion of the Alps, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring this tree.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says:

If the Boutwell bill should receive the sanction of two thirds of both Houses, and the Supreme Court should declare it to be unconstitutional, and therefore refuse to comply with its requirements, (which will doubtless be the case) there can be now no longer a doubt but that Congress at its next session would resort to impeachment of the Judges, simultaneously with a similar process against the Executive. The naked power of the House to impeach, and the Senate to try Executives and Judicial officers is relied upon as authority enough by the revolutionist to annihilate the balances of the Constitution, and usurp the whole power of the country.

☞Mr. Wm. McCord has discovered on his farm, four miles from Charlotte, N. C., a rich vein of gold. At a depth of thirteen feet, he found a nugget weighing 32 pennyweights and the ore is worth, on an average about one hundred dollars per bushel.

AN AGED NEGRO.—"Aunt Milly" a colored woman formerly belonging to Captain James M. Harris, residing near Rockfish Gap, in Nelson county, died at the residence of that gentleman on the 7th inst., in the one hundred and thirty-sixth year of her age. She was born in 1731, in the beginning of the reign of George II. She was a cotemporary or Pope, Swift and Bolingbroke though probably she never heard of them.

Charlottesville Chronicle.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—SENATE.—The trailff bill passed 27 to 10 It goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments

The bill directing the Clerk of the House to place on the roll of the next Congress only the States represented now, passed 31 to 6.

Several Senators pushed favorite bills, but all gave away.

The discussion of the bankrupt bill was resumed, but without action the Senate adjourned.

House.—Capt A Webster, stm'r Mahoning, is allowed to receive a Chronometer from England, for valuable efforts in saving English vessels on our coast.

The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of destroying confiscated stills and selling the same as old copper

The Senate bill regulating removals from office was taken up. The amendextending its provision to Cabinet officer was rejected, 76 to 78 Several other amendments were rejected, when a motion to adjourn prevailed

WASHINGTON, Feb 1—The President submitted to the House the mass of the Mexican correspondence, most of which has been published. The Goverment declines to interfere, with the present lights before it, in conflicting claims to contract for the Tehuantepec transit. Seward directs Campbell to get informaton thereto.

Hon. Philip Johnson, of Pennsyvania is dead.

Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania, Gov. Smyth, of New Hampshire, Thos, B. Page and Jno, W. Ellis, of Ohio, E. G. Noyes, of Indiana, and other prominent bankers and business men, had a consultation with the Comptroller, and the Secretary of the Treasury had an interview with the Senate Finance Committee, and they all agreed on a bill for refiring the compound interest notes by the issue to National Banks of temporary loan certificates, bearing four per cent interest payable in lawful money, on demand. This temporary loan shall not exceed one hundred millions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Gen. Gillam's Mississippi bureau report for December says the demand for labor induces negro emigration. Wants ten to fifteen dollars per mounth, with rations, quarters and medicines. Seven thousand nine hundred & nine rations were issued during the month.

The prohibition of fire-arms, and owning real estate are fruitful sources of dissatisfaction to freedmen.

A detective of Gen. L. C. Baker is in the city, it is understood to testify for impeachment regarding Mrs. Cobb's case.

HOUSE.—The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up.

Harvey at Portugal gets no salary appropriation for minister to Rome erased and bill passed.

The Secretary of State when asked whether bill to repeal the thirteeth section of the District suffrage bill were on file in his office, stated in debate that this was the first instance of neglect to return bill with or without approval.

The bill transferring Indian affairs to the War Department—amendment allowing Indians same right and privieges allowed negroes—was rejected and bill adopted 76 to 78 House went into Committee of the whole and adjourned.

SENATE.—There was the usual number of petitions.

The President was called on for the correspondence between Seward and Foreign Ministers relative to the policy toward the lately rebellious States.

The committee on claims were directed to inquire into the expediency of paying East Tennessee loyalists the war losses, as recommended by Gen Burnsides commissioner.

Senate resumed the tariff bill in session to night.

The ways and means committee have agreed to abolish the tax on newspaper advertisements.

The Portugues vice Consul, DePalma of Augusta, petitions the Senate for 32,000 dollars taken by Sherman's army at Winnsboro, N C., complains of a fruitless applications to the State Department.

The reconstruction committee are maturing a bill which it is understood contains a proviso rendering the recognition of the Southern States as States by the Supreme Court, nugatory until the States are reconstructed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Lighthouse marking Deep Water Shoal, in James river, Virginia, was destroyed by ice.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington Feb 4.—The Star states that Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, and Sharky, of Mississippi, and others have gone home to carry out a plan agreed upon. It requires $250 and ability to read as a suffrage qualification.

The Star adds that the different Legislatures now in session, have been telegraphed not to adjourn until matters are laid before them.

Allen Elston,
Vs.
John W Hanna,
Def't.
& W R Hanna & Ann Crezier,
Garnishees.

CIRCUIT COURT,
Appearance Docket,
October 13, 1866.

THIS day came Pl'ff, by his Attorney, & by him motion is made for an order of publication against the Deft. John W Hanna, as a non-resident; and it appearing that the said J W Hanna is a non-resident of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the county fo Calhoun, for four consecutive weeks, requiring said Deft. to appear at the next term of this court, and defend this suit; and that the Clerk of this court send said Defendant a copy of this order, if his office be known. A true copy from the minutes, this 8th day of Feb. 1867.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.

Feb. 9, 1867—$10 00.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, February 3rd, 1867.

THIS day came John and N. B. Ross, and produces to the Court, a paper purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Frederick Ross, lately of said County, deceased, and moves the court to admit the said will to Probate and issue Letters Testamentary on the Estate of the said decedent to the said John and N. B. Ross, as the Executors of the same:—and Thomas W. Ross, Sarah A. Blackburn, Martha E. Tumlin and A. J. Ross, are shown to be non-resident Legatees of said Estate.

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that the 2nd day of March, 1867, be set for the hearing of said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to said non-resident Legatees, to be and appear, at a Special term of said Court, to be holden at the court House of said County, on said second day of March, 1867, and show, if they have any thing to allege against said application, why the same should not be granted; and the said Will be admitted to probate, and Letters issue thereon to the said John and N. B. Ross.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

February 9th, 1867—3t.

NOTICE.

WHOEVER has a Book belonging to the Masonic Library, will please return it to me, at my office; or whoever knows where one of them is, will please inform me.

Jan. 12. D. P. FORNEY, Librarian.

"The Scent of the Roses will Hang 'Round It Still."

Not long ago we published an account of an imbriglio between the negroes and Buroses at the Sea Island. Under the leadership of a negro from Boston named Bradley, the Sea Island Cuffees declined to hire themselves to the planters and insisted upon holding possession of the lands. The Bureau General, Scott, sent to the scene of operations, and induced them to remove to other lands.

It seems, however, that they have reconsidersd the matter, invaded the plantations driven away the planters, and hold posse-sion, under the New England resolution—that the Sea Islands belong to the Lord's anointed and that they are "the Lord's anointed" It seems, also, that the Buroses have marched against the Samboes, that a collision has occurred, and that Lieut Lemon, of the Bureau, was shot in the arm. He returned the fire killing the negro. It is reported that the negroes have Capt. Brandt prisoner Col Sibley with 70 men, has gone to the scene. Thus, it appears that Acteon is about to be eaten up by his own dogs.

The meeting of the Buroses and the Samboes in deadly conflict will be like when "Innisfail meets Lochlin"—like when Turk meets Turk!

We shall await in breathless suspense the announcement of gallant deeds, before which the capture of Fort Tableau at Rome will pale into insignificance

Already we see before us such dispatches as these—"The colored troops fought gallantly"—"The Buroses rush upon a masked battery of odors and are repulsed,"—"The Samboes capture a national flag and three pieces of artillery"—"The Buroses gain the greatest Union victory of the age"—"The air is full of sulpur and perfume." Then, we shall recount how reinforcements came up under Griffin, Buckley and other gallant leaders, embracing the veterans of Fort Tableau, and how they rushed upon the enemy, until the atmosphere in the rear of both lines is fragrant as "Sebean odors from the spicy shores of Araby, the blest."

Sidney Smith upon visiting Cologne distinguished nineteen separate and distinct smells But, the visitor to the scene of battle between the Buroses and Samboes will be able to perceive not less than one thousand well defined effluvias. On with the combat! The victory in this case will rest with the *strong!*—and the scent of the Buroses will hang round us still!—*Mont. Mail.*

Reported Views of Secretary Stanton on the Situation.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post sends the following to that journal:

"Hon John Covode called upon Secretary Stanton yesterday, and there ensued a long and friendly discourse on the status of the country. Mr. Stanton appeared very desirous of discussing the current events of national import, and expressed himself freely. He confessed that from the very outset the disputation of the executive and legisative branches of the Goverment had caused him the liveliest alarm, which, since the movement toward impeachment, had increased to an apprehension of revolution and anarchy. The burden of his remarks was in regard to certain acts of the President and Congess, and he pointed gloomily to the deleterious effects of each upon the nation In parting with Covode, Mr. Stanton remarked: 'I aided to place two millions of men in the field to put down the rebellion: three hundred thousand have bitten the dust, and an equal number are cripples throughout the land; and yet, with all this tremendous effort and corresponding sacrifice, the country in my judgement, is shadowed with gloom of a darker hour than was incident to any crisis of the late war"

This latter expression of Mr. Stanton solicitude is given me with scrupulous exactitude by a gentleman minutely acquainted with every circumstances in the premises, and who further aver that the Secretary seemed completely unmanned when he uttered the last remarks and abruptly turned from his visitors to conceal his emotion"

A SEVERE WINTER.—We have had some cold weather in Charleston this Winter, but we cannot be said to have suffered to any great extent, and if we will notice the accounts of the weather in other parts of the country will find cause to congratulate ourselves on our mild climate. In philadelphia on the 17th instant the weather was such as to greatly impede the trains on all the roads leading into the city. The day before that near Springfield, Mass., two express cars that had been snowed up were robbed of their contents, and the robbers escaped. On the 16th four or five inches fell at Pittsburg, Pa., and the trains in the neighborhood were greatly delayed, the snow being in some places four feet deep. On the same day at New Haven, Conn., they had the severest snow storm that had occurred for ten years, the drift being in some places twenty feet deep, There was also a heavy snow in New York on the same day. On the 17th fifty-two river crafts were swept away and destroyed by the ice on the Ohio at Cincinnati. A telegram from Kingston, C. E., of the 16th said that the ice bridge across the St. Lawrence at that point was in good order, and that stages were running regularly across it, the thermometer standing at five degrees below zero. In our telegraphic column this morning will be found an account of a telegraph operator frozen to death in New York, a terrible snow storm in Baltimore, a great gale at Fortress Monroe snow twenty feet deep on the Western plains.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ORR and HERZBERG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL ORR.
HERMAN HERZBERG

Gadsden, Jan'y. 1st 1867.

HERMAN HERZBERG,

WILL carry on buisness in the Store formerly occupied by EDMONDSON & EWING.

SAMUEL ORR.

WILL continue in busines at his OLD STAND.

Parties indebted to the Old Firm are requested to call and settle at once.

Gadsden, Jan,y. 11th 1867.

!! R. H. HART !!

Dry Goods, Grocery,

AND

Commission Merchant.

(Sign of the Red & White Flag)

GADSDEN ALABAMA.

KEEPS constantly on hand, and offers for sale, a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Boots & Shoes, Tin and Queens Ware, and a variety of articles usually kept *in Stores (where they do not keep anything else!)* All of which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest !! *If not a little cheaper!* Give him a call and you will believe

R. H HART.

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce bought at the highest market price. Also all kinds of Fur, from the size of a *Mink* skin to an *Elephant* hide. Liberal advances made on Cotton. R. H. H.

Gadsden Ala, Jan'y 4th 1867

NEW STORE.

R. B. KYLE

HAS again established himself in business *Next Door to Kyle Wynne & Co's Old Stand*, and will keep constantly on hand a *complete assortment of Goods*, suited to the wants of the people, embracing—

DRY GOODS,

SHOES & HATS

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

And a FINE Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which he will sell at *ROME* or *SELMA* prices. His old Friends and customers can save money by calling and buying their goods of him.

O. P. HILL is on hand, and ready to serve his old friends. Dont fail to call at the

NEW STORE,

Sign of the

Genuine Red Flag.

Gadsden Jan'y 4th 1867.

J. T. Barrett,

GADSDEN ALABAMA,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and friends that he has recently removed his extensive stock of Dry Goods, Groceries &c, to the *MILLIGAN & DAVIS* Corner, opposite Hollingsworth & Moragne's where he is still offering the same great inducements to his customers.

He will keep constantly on hand every article that the trade may demand.

He also has the ready cash at all times to pay for Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or any kind of Produce that the Planter may offer to the market.

His accomplished Salesman, BILLIE MCGLATHERY, will be pleased at all times to show his customers through his stock and give such bargains as will induce them to call again

GADSDEN HOTEL

J. T. BARRETT, Proprietor.

Is now opened to the traveling public.

Gadsden—Jan'y 4th. 1867.

GADSDEN TANNERY

WE take pleasure in informing the public that we have taken charge of the well known

GADSDEN TANNERY

and that we will carry it on in the latest style.

WE keep constantly on hands all kinds of leather, which we offer at market prices.

WE call particular attention to a new *Patent* Boot Front, which by its durability, fineness and water proof qualities excels any leather manufactured in this country.

WE will also commence again to TAN ON SHARES, for which we have made special preparations, and to which we pay particular attention.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

100 Horse Hides wanted for which we pay from $1 50 to $2 00.

ROSENBERG & CO.

Gadsden, Jan. 25th 1867.

O. P. HILL

Has his Books and Accounts at R. B. Kyle's New Store.

All persons indebted to him will please come forward and settle by cash or note.

Gadsden Ala. 1867.

R. O. RANDAL,

WATCHMAKER AND

JEWELER,

Gadsden Ala

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly and promptly repaired. *All work warranted.*

Sign of the Big Watch.

Gadsden Ala. Jan'y. 11th. 1867.

EDMONDS & EWING.

DRUGGISTS,

GADSDEN, ALA.

HAVE now in Store and offer for sale Pure DRUGS and CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal purposes. Fine Perfumeries, Toilet Soaps, Cosmetics, &c. In short a full assortment of such articles as are mostly kept in Drug stores. Jan. 18, 1867.

NOTICE.

JOHN H. WISDOM & R. B. KYLE having control of the Gadsden Ferry for the years 1867 and 1868, propose to permit the citizens of Baine county to cross the Ferry at Gadsden, for the years named, at half the regular rates of toll, if Gadsden is made the county site, where parties will come forward and buy tickets. To explain,—we will sell two dollars worth of tickets, at regular rates for one dollar. Persons hauling wood and produce to Gadsden will only be charged half ferriage.

JOHN H WISDOM.
R. B. KYLE.

Gadsden, Jan. 25—3 t

WM. WHITE, Late of Jacksonville. — A. J. PHARES, Sumter Co.

WHITE & PHARES,

SELMA, ALA.

COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

WE have Storage for **1500 BALES of COTTON** in our new

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,

And make liberal advances on consignment

MR. E. L. WOODWARD of Jacksonvil is our Agent, and all orders left with him fo the purchase and shipment of Corn, Oats Hay, Bacon, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, &c. wil have our prompt attention.

April 7. '66 WHITE & PHARES

Carriage & Waggon Shop

GADSDEN, ALA.

W. G. SMITH & CO.,

Carriage and Waggon Manufacturers and repairers. All work done with neatness and dispatch. Especial attention given to fitting up coffins and all work done warranted *to give satisfaction.* The public patronage is respectfully solicited. Cash or produce received in payment for work or purchases.

Persons owing for the last two years. are requested to come and pay, as our terms are CASH.

O. P. Hill, one of the firm is located at Kyle's new store—call and see him, if you want to buy **Goods and Groceries Cheap**: or desire to liquidate your notes & accounts with O. P. Hill & Co. or Hill & Sulser. To this *latter call*, I beg you to promptly respond. O. P. HILL.

Jan. 18, 1667

Wm. L. CAIN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Gadsden Alabama.

Having practiced for Twenty-five years in Cherokee and surrounding counties. will continue his profession in Baine, Calhoun, St. Clair, De Kalb and Cherokee counties.

REFERENCES.

Gov. R. W Patton, } Montgomery.
C.J. A. J. Walker. }

Judge T. J. Heflin. Selma; G. S. Walden Esq., Talladega; Col. Nick Davis. Huntsville: Maj. Wm. Clare, Nashville; Capt. Wm. Hendrix. Memphis; R. Henderson, Chattanooga; F K. Bell, Louisville Kentucky, Thomas Duggan Mobile, R. M. Cain New Orleans.

Hollingsworth & Moragne

HAVE removed their large and varied Stock of Merchandize to the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING,

WHERE they hope to see their old Friends and the Public generally, and show them their Fine Stock of

Dry Goods,

READY MADE

CLOTHING!

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

Hardware & Cutlery,

Sugar & Coffee

SALT, IRON AND NAILS,

and everything that is wanted by the people. which they will sell to all at the very lowest rates possible for CASH ONLY or BARTER

All kinds of produce wanted, from 100 Bales of Cotton to one dozen Eggs.

Cash always on hand to purchase everything that is offered for sale.

Factory Yarn at Factory prices *precisely.*

Call to see before you spend your money at other places, and we will make it pay you well.

Gadsden, Jan'y 11th 1867.

SAM HENRY

KEEPS a general assortment of

STAPLE GOODS

WHICH he offers at a *small advance on cost* for CASH and CASH ONLY.

ALSO

Sugar and Coffee

AT Rome retail prices.

SALT at net cost.

Also Landreths Fresh GARDEN SEEDS.

I am constantly making such additions to my stock, direct from New York, as the wants of the country may demand.

W. D. YOUNG is at all times on hand and ready to show Goods, and asks his acquaintances and friends, if they want to buy Goods at a less advance on cost than they ever bought them in Gadsden, to call on him at

SAM HENRY'S STORE

where Goods are sold on the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

Gadsden Ala. Jan'y 1867.

MOBILE Advertisements.

HARDWARE,

Iron, Tinware

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

A. J. MOSES & CO.,

MOBILE, ALA.,

BEING large Importers of every thing appertaining to the trade are enabled to offer inducements, comparing favorably with New Orleans.

Refer to Col. R. B. Kyle. Nov. 3—3m.

H A HURXTHAL—JAMES BRUCE—J W HURXTHAL

HURXTHAL, BRUCE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY & IRON &c.

No. 29 Water Street,

MOBILE.

Nov. 3, 1866:—3m.

S. J. MURPHY. — M. G. HUDSON.

S. J. MURPHY & CO

(Formerly W W. ALLEN & CO.)

COTTON FACTORS & GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

HAVING been associated in business with these gentlemen for many years, I cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends. W. W. ALLEN.

Nov. 3, 1866.—3m.

C. E. THAMES,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 10 North Commerce & No. 10 North Front Sts [UP STAIRS]

MOBILE, ALA.

Nov. 3, 1866—6m

A. & B. MOOG,

Grocers

AND

SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO and

Nothern and Western Produce.

—No. 15— South Water and —No. 16— South Commerce Sts.

MOBILE, ALA.

Nov. 3, 1866.—3m.

WM. F. MARTIN, Mobile, Ala. — A. G. WATTERS, Choctaw Co. Ala.

Fo'rly of Rowland, Martin & Co.

SAM. COWIN, Mobile, Ala.

Fo'rly of Barnes, Haynes & Co.

MARTIN, COWIN & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

No. 31 Commerce and St. Michael Streets, **MOBILE, Ala.**

Nov. 3, 1866.—6m.

P. C. HANNAN,

Commission Merchant

AND DEALER IN

Southern & Western Produce.

—No 11— **South Water Street,** MOBILE.

Dealers' Orders particularly attended to.

Nov. 3, 1866.—3m.

LEROY BREWER. THOS. DUGGER. } { HUGH L. HOPPER C. A. HARRIS.

L. BREWER & CO.

General Commission Merchants.

For the sale of

COTTON & COUNTRY PRODUCE.

ALSO,

GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Northern & Western Goods,

No. 55, Corner Commerce & St. Louis Sts., MOBILE, ALA.

Orders will be promptly attended to

Nov. 3, 1866.—3m.

WM. L. BAKER, Mobile. } { JNO. C. GRAHAM Selma.

BAKER, GRAHAM & CO.

Successors to Baker, Lawler & Co. and Baker, Robbins & Co.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

We have secured the services of MR R P. BAKER and MR. GEO. SPAULDING, and connected with our business *Receiving and Forwarding Goods.* Having every facility for Shipments and Storage, we are prepared to offer inducements to Shippers to consign their goods to our care, and promise faithful attention to all consignments. We are agents for *no Boats.*

BAKER, GRAHAM, & CO.

Feb. 10, 1866.—6m.

JACK P. RICHARDSON, Mobile. — CHAS. C. STEWART. Sumter Co, Ala.

J. E. CUSACE, Mobile.

JACK P. RICHARDSON & CO.

(Successors to RICHARDSON & HAMILTON,)

GENERAL GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Corner Water and St. Michael Streets, MOBILE, ALA.

B. F. SIDES, Selma. — A W. BELL, Mobile.

SIDES & BELL,

COTTON FACTORS, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

41, North Water Street.

MOBILE, ALA.

Consignments of Country Produce solicited. Goods consigned to our care forwarded with dispatch. We promise strict attention to any business entrusted to our care.

REFERENCES.

GEN. WM. H. FORNEY, Jacksonville, Ala.
COL. J. A. STORY, Talladega, Ala.
HON. JOHN. T. HEFLIN, Selma, Ala.

SELMA Advertisements.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.

Wholesale Wine Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Water Street No. 5,

SELMA, ALA

PHILLIP WEAVER, Selma, Ala. — J. D. KITCHEN New Orleans, La.

WEAVER & KITCHEN,

GROCERS

AND

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

WATER STREET—**SELMA, ALA.**

Have control of a good brick Warehouse, constantly under guard, for the storage of Cotton and other Produce.

Liberal advances made on Cotton for Shipment or Sale.

JAS. E. MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery.

FANCY GOODS, PAINTS,

Oils, Window Glass, Cigars Tobacco, &c.

No. 10, BROAD STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

Nov. 3, 1866.—6m

G. J. THOMAS,

GROCER

AND

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WATER STREET,

Opposite the Gee House, SELMA, ALA.

I am connected with this house, and will at all times be pleased to see my old friends and customers and renew their trade,

T W STREET.

W. G. PRIVETT. — R. H. CROSWELL.

PRIVETT & CROSWELL

Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

HEAD OF CITY WHARF,

SELMA, ALA.

July 21, 1866.—6m.

T. H. ROSSER. — J. M. MOREY

ROSSER & MOREY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

GROCERS

AND

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

BROAD STREET. SELMA, ALA.

Agents for the Sale of Western Produce.

Will keep constantly on hand Corn Bacon Flour, Sugar Coffee, Molasses and all articles usually kept in a First Class Grocery establishment, which we sell upon the most accommodating terms.

Nov. 3, 1866.—6m.

AMNER WILLIAMS,

COTTON FACTOR,

AND

GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

WILL advance BAGGING & ROPE to his patrons.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Office over Agee, Wilson & Co's Warehouse. Water Street.

SELMA, ALA.

J. G. BELL. — W. T. BELL.

J. G. BELL & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA,

Special attention given to the Sale & Shipment of Cotton. Consignments respectfully solicited. Sept. 8, 1866.

J. A. CURRY, Talladega. — J. H. AUNSPAUGH, Selma

J. A. CURRY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Central Warehouse Building, WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.

JOS. HARDIE. — J. H. ROBINSON.

HARDIE & ROBINSON.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

23 & 25 BROAD ST. (UP STAIRS,)

SELMA, ALA.

We respectfully invite consignments of Cotton, Flour or other produce intended for sale in our market, or for shipment to Mobile, New Orleans or New York, upon which we are prepared to make liberal cash advances. Also to furnish Bagging and Rope or Iron Ties.

Our old friends will find us ready to serve them faithfully, efficiently and honestly.

Address *HARDIE & ROBINSON,* 23 & 25 Broad Street SELMA, ALA.

Sept 15—4m

W. H. EAGER. — W. V. R. WATSON.

EAGER & WATSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS;

OFFICE with JUDSON, DUNCAN & Co.

SELMA, ALA.

Having secured ample and convenient storage, we are prepared to receive and forward all goods consigned to us at the City Wharf, with promptness and dispatch.

Turpaulins and Watchmen will be kept on the Wharf for the protection of all Good sent to our care.

Consignments of **COTTON** and **Produce** respectfully solicited.

June 9, 1866—6m.

M. LUNDIE. — GEO B. FERGUSSON.

LUNDIE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO W. Y. LUNDIE.)

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

OFFICE BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA

Special attention given to the sale and shipment of Cotton, on which we will pay freight, charges, and Revenue Tax.

Orders for the purchase of Groceries and other articles promptly filled. when accompanied with the Cash or City Acceptance.

REFERENCES:

M. J. A. Keith & Co., Selma, Ala., Gen. J. G. L. Huey, Talladega, Ala.; J. W. Lapsley, Selma, Ala; A M. Goodwin, Selma, Ala.; Walker Reynolds, Alpine, Ala.; John A Winston & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Hon. T. A Walker, Jacksonville, Ala.; Jurey & Harris, New Orleans, La.; E. C. Hannon, Montgomery, Ala. Jan. 27, 186 .

W. T. MIREE. — E. JOHNSON

MIREE & JOHNSON.

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Gentlemen's Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HARDWARE &c

BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA

Are Receiving daily from New York large additions of Winter Goods.

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

SMITH, HOTES & CO.

Central City Insurance Buildin,

SELMA, ALA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of all purchasers to their large stock, comprising the best assortment ever offered in this market.

We are constantly receiving new additions, thus proving that we leave nothing untried to please the fancy of all.

SMITH, HOTES & CO.

Selma, Ala., Aug 26, 1866

N. JOHNSON, Talladega. — R. A. PETTIBONE Selma.

N. D. JOHNSON & CO.,

(Successors to L. W. Pettibone.)

STORAGE, RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

Office in Ala. & Ten. R R. Warehouse,

Selma, Alabama.

Having leased the New, Fire Proof COTTON WAREHOUSE, within a few yards of the Depot, we are prepared to Receive, Store, Forward, or Sell, all consignments with which we may be favored, on the most favorable terms.

Merchants and Planters will readily perceive that we possess unequalled advantages in the receiving and shipment of Cotton, and in the receiving and forwarding of Goods, being able to economize in wharfage, drayage and handling of Goods. With these advantages, pledging our best efforts in the interests of our patrons, we respectfully solicit consignments.

Sept. 22...1y. N D. JOHNSON & CO.

NEW HOTEL.

TROUP HOUSE.

Northeast corner Water and Lauderdale sts., opposite Harrel, Eskridge & Sturdivant.

SELMA, ALABAMA.

THIS house is now open for the reception of the travelling public. Satisfaction to every one guaranteed.

April 14. E. T. STURDIVANT.

POETRY.

The River Shore.

Walking by the quiet river
Where the slow tide seaward goes,
All the cares of life fall from us,
All our troubles find repose.

Naught forgetting, naught regretting,
Lovely ghosts from days no more,
Glide with white feet o'er the river,
Smiling towards the silent shore.

So we pray in His good pleasure
When this world we've safely trod,
We may walk beside the the river
Flowing from the the throne of God:

All forgiving, all believing,
Not one lost we loved before,
Looking towards the hills of heaven,
Calmly from the eternal shore.

Butler and His Libel Suit Against Brick Pomeroy.

[From the La Crosse Democrat.]

The following corrspondence explains itself. There are people who think Butler never commenced suit against us for libel, as first published in the Chicago Tribune, that Republican paper that is always reliable. But to the point.

No. 71 Broadway, N. Y, City, }
January 13, 1867. }

M. M. Pomeroy, Editor Democrat, La Crosse, Wis:

Sir: When in Milwaukee last October I made all arrangements with parties there toward the prosecution of the suit I have brought against you for defamation of character, as per preliminary notification and summons. This was the principal object in visiting Wisconsin, and my work was done well. On consultation with a few friends I have decided to withdraw the suit if you will agree to stop your personal attacks on me as a man and officer which have appeared so often in your paper, the La Crosse Democrat. I have no particlar desire or need to collect of you the amount, ($100,000) but do wish to have your annoying articles stopped, and if you do not accede to this proposition, the law must take its course.

B. F. Butler.

REPLY.

Sanctum of the Democrat, }
La Crosse, Wis, Jan. 18th, 1867. }

Maj. Gen, Benj. F. Butler, L L. D.

Sir,—Your note is before me by today's mail, and duly noted. As at present constituted, with a natural distrust for thieves, robbers, turncoats, military blunderers, bank robbers, woman haters and evilhearted scoundrels generally, permit me in all kindness to say that I have no retraction to make to you or never published a word concerning you I did not believe true, and which I must know to be true as Holy Writ to you are at all familiar with your own honorable history as a public being, modified by accident of birth with the rights of man. I would not willingly wound your feelings, or deprive you of your world-wide reputation, so well won in the service of Butler vs. humanity, patriotism and virtue. Nor do I wish you to die yet awhile, for your history, blunders, robberies, insults to women and treason to your country are valuable as a warning to the rising generation.

Believing you to be all I have ever stated you with being confident in my ability to prove every charge, you absolutely privileged to let the law take its course, when the world will know more of your robberies, history, ambitions, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

The only favor I ask of you is this—if you conclude to go on with your suit for libel and damages to the amount of $100,000, permit me to plead my own case in court and give me only time to put my spoons, silver ware, watches, jewelry, etc., etc., in some place of safety, outside the court room, till the trial is over.

With my best wishes for your success and warm reception in your future home, I am, sir, M. M. Pomeroy,
Editor Democrat, La Crosse, Wis

The Great Armies of Europe—Europe is to be remodeled; it must be placed on a different basis from the treaties of 1815, and for the accomplishment of this gigantic work 1,230,000 of even French soldiers will not be a company too many. It is announced that the army will have 450,000 Chassepot rifles in their hands by May next. So much for France.

In Austria, the system of compulsory service has been adopted in principle, but it will not be applied for some time to come. Under the system, the effective strength of the Austrian army will be 850,000 men in time of peace, which, with the levies of the first and second ban, can be raised in time of war to 1,300,000.

Russia, in addition to her her standing army of 900,000, has made a call which will increase her strength by 300,000. She will then have a disposable force of 1,2 0,000, which she has the means of further augmenting in the time of war.

Prussia, with her military system, brought into operation in the annexed territories, will have an army of 1,000,000 at the least.

England is still deliberating on the plan that is to be adopted for increasing her military force, but there exists scarcely any difference of opinion as to the policy and necessity of an increase of her army, in the face of the immense preparations on the continent.

Although Italy has really nothing to fear from any of her neighbors, there is not the least sign that she is disbanding any portion of the regular troops which she called under arms for war purposes.

As to the minor States, they too are arming to the utmost of their ability.

It's Dark.—The following beautiful sentiments are from Meister Karl's Sketch Book, entitled the "Night of Heaven." It is full of touching tenderness:

"It is dark when the honest and honorable man sees the results of long years swept cruelly away by the knavish, heartless adversary. It is dark when he feels the clouds of sorrow gather round and knows that the hopes and happiness in others are fading with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him even here on earth of gleams of light in heaven. It is dark when the dear voice of the sweet child once so fondly loved, is no more heard around in murmurs—Dark when the light pattering feet no more resound without the threshold, or ascend step by step up-stair. Dark when some well known air recalls the strain once oft attuned by childish voice now hushed in death. Darkness: but only the gloom which now heralds the day-spring of immortality, and the infinite light of Heaven.

NOTICE.

Persons holding County Claims up to No. 400 in the year 1865 will be paid upon presentation to the undersigned

L. W. CANNON, Co. Tr.
Jan. 19, 1867.

NOTICE.

Whoever has a Book belonging to the Masonic Library, will please return it to me, at my office: or whoever knows where one of them is, will please inform me.

Jan. 12. D. P. FORNEY, Librarian.

Administrator's Sale.

On Monday the 11th day of March, we will sell to the highest bidder for cash 17½ shares of Muscogee Rail Road Stock.

Sale at 12 o'clock, in front of R. B. KYLE'S Store, Gadsden, Ala.

R. B. KYLE, }
N. M. THORNTON, } Adm'rs.
Gadsden Jan. 28th 1867.

Register's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Decree rendered by the Hon. Chancery Court, held at Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, for the 36th District, Northern Chancery Division, at the Jan'y Term, 1867, in favor of A Adams & against Wm R Hubbard, as administrator of Joel H. Farmer, deceased, et als., I will, as Register of said court, proceed to sell, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, within the usual hours of sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 4th day, of March, 1867, the following described town Lot to-wit: one acre off of the south side of Lot No 6, known by said number in the original plan of the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. bounded on the north by the Lot now owned by A Adams, on the east by main street, on the south by Lot formerly owned by R G Earle, and on the west by an alley—to satisfy said decree. $10 00.

Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, under and by virtue of a decree rendered by said court at the said term, in favor of Frederick Terrass and John W Terrass, and against Isham McBee and Hugh McBee, I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit: the west half of south east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south west fourth of section 11, and the north west fourth of the north east fourth of sec 14, T 13 R 8 east in the Coosa Land District; to satisfy said decree. $5 00.

Also at the same time and place, and on the same terms, by virtue of a decree rendered by the said court at the said term, in favor of R B Kyle and against John W Ezell, Milton Reed, et als, I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit, the N E fourth of the N E fourth of section 21—also Fraction C, in section 21—also Fractions D, B, C & E, in section 21, all in T 12, R 7 east in the Coosa Land District; to satisfy said decree.

W. M. HAMES,
Register & Master.
Feb. 1, 1867—$7 00.

NOTICE

Letters of administration upon the Estate of Jacob R. Woods, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 9th day of January, 1867, by the Honorable Jno W Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair co.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by Law, or that the same will be barred. Howet R. Buchanan.
Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of John F. Bradford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 8th day of January, 1867, the Honorable Jno W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. JOHN McCLENDON.
Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration of the estate of Eliza Brann, late of St. Clair county State of Alabama, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December 1866, by the Hon J W. Inzer Judge of the Probate court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or that the same will be barred.

CURTIS G. BEASON, Sr.
Dec. 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Wily Dearman, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December 1866, by the Hon. Jno. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

CURTIS G. BEASON, Sr.
Dec. 29, 1866.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County }

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, Jan. 26, 1867.

This day came Spencer D. Morgan, Administrator of the estate of Sanue M. Morgan, deceased, and tenders his resignation as administrator of said Estate, and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said Estate.

It is thereupon Ordered by the court, that the 16th day of February, 1867, be set for making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three consecutive weeks, prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said 16th day of February, 1867, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
January 26, 1867.

Dissolution.

The firm of M. & L. Oppenheimer has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at Dayton, Ala. All outstanding debts due the firm will be settled by L. Oppenheimer, or his Agent, Mr. George I. Turnley, who calls on all indebted to him to come forward and pay up. M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.
January 14, 1867.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration upon the Estate of Wm H Smith, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 31st day of October, 1866; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Benj. L. ARCHER, Adm.
Dec. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of W. M. Dunaway, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. J. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala.—notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. Wm. DUNAWAY.
Dec. 22—$7.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration on the estate of James H Bagley, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 7th day of January, 1867; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted thereto will please make immediate payment.
Jan. 12 P. H. BROTHERS, Adm.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Self, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. J. W. Inzer Judge of the Probate court of said county; notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or that the same will be barred.

CURTIS G. BEASON, sr.
Dec. 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Dearman, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. Jno. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or that the same will be barred. CURTIS G. BEASON, Sr.
Dec. 29, 1866.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of four fi. fas. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 4th day of March, 1 87, the following described Lands, situated in the county of Calhoun, to-wit: south west fourth of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south west fourth, and the northwest half of the south east fourth, all in section 21, township 15, range 8; levied upon as the property of John Loyd to satisfy said fi fas in my hands, one in favor of Boyd & Anderson and against D B Stewart and John Loyd, two in favor of Thayer, Dewing & Co, and agains D B Stewart and John Loyd, one in favor of Sloan & Scott and against D B Stewart and John Loyd. The same being pointed out by John Loyd.

S. D. McCLELEN, Shff.
Jan 11, 1867—$10 00.

Also, at the same time and place,

By virtue of one Execution issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands, situated in the county of Calhoun, to-wit: W half of N E fourth of sec 10 T 13, R 11 east, in the Coosa Land District—levied upon as the property of Calvin M Wheeler to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Matthew Alexander and against Elias Hart and Calvin M Wheeler.

S. D McCLELEN, Shff.
Jan 21, 1867—$5 00.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said County, January 14th, 1866.

This day came J. W. Maddox, adm. of the estate of John Maddox, dec'd and presented and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate; It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of February next be set for the making of said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 23nd day of February next and contest said accounts if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Jan 19, 1867.

In Chancery.

Sabrina A Buttram et als } At Rules before
vs. *Cross Bill* } the Register of the
Mandeville & Stewart, } 36th Dist. Northern
and others. } Chancery Div. of
Ala. January 14, 1867.

This day came the complainant by her Solicitor M. J. Turnley, and moved the undersigned Register and Master in Chancery for the 36th District, Northern Chancery Division of Ala.; for an order of publication against James K P Buttram a non-resident def't, residing in Miss. P. O. unknown; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from an affidavit on file, that the said def't is a minor over 14 yrs and a non-residents of the State of Alabama, and resides in the State of Mississippi, post office not known.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear before the said Register at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 4th day of March next, by 12 o'clock of said day, & plead, answer or demur to complain't's cross bill of complaint exhibited in said Chancery court, against him and others, or the same will be taken for confessed by him, and the said cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

It is further ordered, that a copy of said order be posted up at the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, in the Town of Jacksonville, within twenty days after the date of this order.

Granted January 14th, 1867.

Wm. M. HAMES,
Jan. 19.—$20. Register, &c.

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 30. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 16, 1867. WHOLE NO. 1559

Facts in Farming.

There are some things in farming that are established, namely:

That manures must be applied, not only to get up land, but to keep it up. That wet soil must be drained, either by ditching or otherwise. That subsoiling is good That grain should be sown earlier than it generally is; that it should be harvested earlier than it is done; that grass should be cut when in blossom, and never when ripe, unless for seed. That our soil is not sufficiently worked, especially in hoed crops; that stirring the soil and keep it well pulverized, is a partial guard against drouth. The the most advantageous grain for horses is the oat; that it improves fodder to cook or steam it. That warm shelter in winter saves fodder and benefits stock. That the best blood is the most profitable. That there is much advantage in selecting the best seed, the earliest matured and the plumpest. That in and in breeding is not good in close and consecutive relationship, but must be carried on by foreign infusion of the same blood. That warm quarters and good treatment are necessary in winter to produce eggs from most hens. That top dressing grass lands should be done with fine, well rotted manure, applied close to the ground. That it is in general, best to sell produce as soon as ready for market. That blackberries require rich soil, strawberries & rasberries vegetable mould—such as rotten leaves, chip manure, &c That more lime should be used. That salt, in some cases, is good for land—also, plaster; the phosphates, guanos, &c. That fall plowing is the best for clay lands. that lands should not be plowed wet That young orchards should be cultivated. That compost heaps are a good institution. That clay and lime, rather than animal manure be employed in raising fruit. That manure should be rotted before used. That agricultural papers are an advantage to farmers. That a cultivated mind is requisite to high farming, and that a good reputation exerts a good influence on the farming community.—*Rural World.*

RHYME AND REASON.

Some musical chap jingles the following about the ears of the reading public:

The shylock who, with head erect
with honest people mingles, should
cease to shave his fellow men and go to
shaving shingles. The lawyer would be
better off, his science far less pliant,
who owned a little farm in fee and made
that farm a client. We have doctors in
our midst, whose talents they should use
by practicing the healing art—heeling
boots and shoes. The minister, whose
sage advice a moral lesson teaches,
should try to "watch as well as pray,"
and practice what he teaches. The
world should have its docket called, and
those should be the upper ten whom labor hath exalted.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The good work, says the Richmond Enquirer, goes bravely on. Witness Sheridan's kick of the dead lion, Sidney Johnston:

Sheridan is not so wanting in intelligence as to suppose that his "indignity" could operate otherwise than to endear still more the memory of the eminent man whose remains were the object of his inhuman contumely. The Comanche Indians will blush for his civilization and chivalry when they hear of this, his last exploit The hero who boasted that he had burned the dwellings of the widow and the orphan for "ten miles round" now wars on the ashes of the dead! *bravo—bravissimo!*

A Serenade.

A gentleman who recently put up a log tavern in Wisconsin, was awakened by a young man who commenced a serenade thus:

"Oh Sally Rice,
I've called you twice,
And yet you lay and snore
I pray you wake
And see your Jake,
And open to him the door; or
the window, I don't care which;
for—
It makes but little difference
To either you or I,
Big pig, little pig,
Root hog or die."

CATS.

The other night while we lay musing and our weary brain confusing o'er the topics of the day, suddenly we heard a rattling, as of a serious host a battling, as they mingled in the fray. "What is that?' we cried, upstarting, and into the darkness darting, slap! we ran agafnst the post. "Oh, 'tis nothing" Edward grumbled, "'tis a bug, and nothing more." Then said we, our anger rising (for we thought it so surprising that a bug should thus offend)—

"Do you think a small insect, sir, would thus all the air infect, sir," No, "'tis not a bug, my freind."

Now, becoming sorely frightened, round our waist our pants we tightened, and put on our coat and hat—when into the darkness peering, we saw with trembling and much fearing, the glaring eyes of Thomas Cat Esq. With astonishment and wonder we gazed up on this son of thunder, as he sat upon the floor—when resolution taking, and a rapid movment making, lo, we opened wide the door. Now, clear out, we hoarsely shouted, as or'e head our boot was flouted. "Take your presence from my floor." Then with air and mean majestic this dear creature called domestic, made his exit without growling, neither was his voice howling, not a single word he said. And with feelings much elated to escape a doom so fated, we went back to bed.

The philosophy of advertising is founded in excellent reason. A card that Mr. Merchant has a certain article of produce or goods.

Among the thousands of readers who are thus notified, there are always a few who happen to be in want of the article, and if a sale is not made, it is no fault in the system that puts it before the public. If only one merchant in a city advertises, he would doubtless do about all the foreign trade; and in the same ratio will the merchant who advertises most liberally, be known abroad. The mere fact of having his name and business in the paper gives him a circulating sign board which meets the eye of numbers of people who could not otherwise be reached. The practice is profitable and respectable, and in nine cases out of ten produces a fourfold profit on all money invested in it.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN INDIANA.—A terrible tragedy occurred about five miles northeast of Valparaiso, Indiana, on the night of the 15th inst. A young man named Chauncey Page had a difficulty with his wife, whom he left about a year ago, and in the meantime she had applied for a divorce. He visited her on the 15th inst,, and found that she, with her mother and a hired girl, would be alone that night. He went to Valparaiso, but returned about 10 o'clock, desiring admittance. Being asked who was there, he said "Page." His wife replied that it was too late to recive company. He then dashed down the door, and, as Mrs Long, his wife's mother, was coming toward him to open the door, he fired at her with a revolver, when she fell, pleading for her life.

He then passed to another room, where his wife and the girl were. His wife having sprung out of bed, he caught her by the arm, and, pointing the revolver at her head, shot her dead.

The girl being coverd closely, he did not at first observe her; but, seeing her feet uncovered, he dragged her from the bed, shooting her four different times, none of the shots proving fatal.

He then pounded her head with a wooden chair until he supposed her dead, and then set fire to the house.

The girl, however, recoverd sufficiently to get out of the house before the fire reached her. The house was burned to the ground. Mrs. Long's body was nearly all consumed while a shapeless trunk is all that remains of the wife. The girl is horribly mangled, but may recover.

No clue to the whereabout of the murderer has been ascertained as yet.

The *Avalanche* notices the case of Col. Harbert, formerly of the Confederate army, who is now dying in the City Hospital, in Memphis from the effects of having swam the Mississippi, in escaping from a band of jayhawkers. After the war he returned to his home at waverly, Missouri, contrary to the advice of his friends, as he had been outlawed by the Radical Legislature. He reached the spot to find his dwelling a smouldering ruin, it having been set on fire and his children having been burnt alive in it. While he was gathering their remains he was set upon by a party of over a hundred men, and from whom he barely escaped in the manner stated.

"Hermes" in his last and closing letter to the Charleston Mercury says:

I still think there is hope—hope from the finances, hope from a short crop in the West, hope from the firmness of the President, hope from the folly of his foes, hope from the struggle between the Radical aspirants for the Presidency, hope from the unflinching Democracy, hope from many things—from anything except the self-abasement of the South. Therein is no hope; for, prone as she lies, the South, now even more than when she was in the Union, was a check upon Radicalism. Without the break upon the wheels, the car of progress, so called, would rush. Heaven alone knows whither.

And yet, while the waves come and go, the tide seems to be steadily rising. That I confess. Nevertheless, tides do not always rise to the same height, and ours may not rise to the mark of anarchy and empire for some decades to come.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, FEB 16, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, ... $3 00
For 6 months, " " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, ... $2 00
Each subsequent insertion, ... 1 00
Over one squre counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Annunciation of Candidates, ... $5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

☞D. M. FULENWIDER, with BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

☞Mr. A. W. BELL, of the firm of SIDES & BELL, 41 North Water Street, Mobile, Ala. is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Life of Stonewall Jackson.

By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that persons wishing to procure a copy of this truly valuable and interesting work, can now do so on application to the local agents here, Rev. D. F. Smith and Mr. J. H. McCain.

Splendid Specimen of Art.

We were shown the other day a set of teeth, inserted in a plate on the new plan of Vulcanite Base, the latest improvement in mechanical dentistry. This piece of work was executed by Dr. H. T. SPALDING, Surgeon Dentist of this place. We thought it decidedly the most life-like, neat, finished and beautiful piece of work of the kind we had ever seen. These plates are said to wear more agreeably in the mouth than gold, to be equally durable, and less liable to break or get out of order; and, what is of great importance these times, costs only half as much.

Now is the time, if you need work of this kind, or any other in his line, to have it done, while you can avail yourself of the services of so finished an artist as Dr. Spalding He warrants all his work.

New Steam Flouring Mill.

Our worthy, energetic and enterprising townsman, Mr. Wm. Adams, has now in successful operation, his new Steam Flouring Mill. We have not yet had a sample of flour manufactured by him, but have been informed by those who have, and who are excellent judges, that his flour is of superior quality, in fact, equal in every respect to that manufactured by any mills of the country.

Mr. Adams possesses mechanical genius of high order, and with the assistance of that competent and experienced practical Miller, A. Aderholt, jr. cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

This enterprise will be a great advantage and convenience to our town and vicinity, and we confidently trust, will receive that measure of patronage which will render it highly remunerative.

Business Change.—Mr. R. A. Pettibone having purchased the interest of Mr. N. D. Johnson in the Receiving and Forwarding Business, will continue the business in his own name and at the same place.

Mr. Pettibone is well known, as an experienced, correct, competent and energetic business man, altogether worthy of confidence and patronage. His warehouse is very conveniently situated for this section of country, being near the terminus of the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Railroad. He proposes too to receive and forward goods upon terms as favorable as any house in Selma.

☞The Legislature, now in session has passed an act, extending the time of returns and settlements of Tax Collectors to the first day of April, 1867; provided they file with the Probate Judges of their respective Counties the assent of their securities.

Election in Cleburne.

We learn from persons from Cleburne county, that the election which took place in that county on Monday last, resulted in the election of the entire ticket nominated by the "Loyal League"

The County Seat question was not settled, in consequence of the failure of either of the three places nominated to receive the requisite majority. It will be decided, we understand, between the two places known as Story's and Edwards' at another election to be held on the second Monday in March.

The New Englanders are a very philanthropic race. During the war the Confederates were their "Southern brethren," every negro is "a man and a brother," and now the people of Crete are their "fellow Cretors."

TELEGRAPHIC.

[From the New York Press Association.]

NOON DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 7.—General Dan. Sickles' wife is dead.

Louisiana has unanimously rejected the Amendment and unanimously concurred in the Senate bill calling a State Constitutional Convention. Veto expected. There were two unsuccessful ballotings for Senator.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware authorizes a denial of the statement of his intended resignation.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is here.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed the Constitutional Amendment by a party vote.

The President approved the bill punishing tampering with securities—punishing the printing thereon of any advertisment. Also, the Habeas Corpus bill, from the benefits of which persons now held for rebellion are excluded.

Washington, Feb 7.—The bill for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States was taken up. Mr. Stevens opened the debate. There will probably be no vote until to-morrow.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 7—HOUSE.—After unimportant business, the Reconstruction Committee bill was taken up Stevens had not made up his mind beyond desiring a vote as early as possible, and would not agree to postpone the vote till Monday.

LeBlond said the bill struck down the civil governments in the South, ignored State lines, and would break down the Judiciary.

Raymond proposed, in view its importance, to allow twenty minutes It was finally agreed to hold night sessions for discussion.

Mr. Ashley rose to a personal explanation regarding newspaper correspondence, in which he took occasion to denounce the President, but denied complicity with Gen. Butler or intention to stab Gen. Grant in the back.

The Retrenchment Committee reported favorably of the official conduct of Mr. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer in New York.

Stevens and Brandiger made characteristic speeches in favor of the bill for the government of the insurrectionary States. The latter says the bill commences exactly where Grant left off two years ago, he would promise that the sword of the Republic was about to be again unsheathed.

LeBlond and Fink opposed; Pike favored; and Farnsworth followed the same side. Rogers spoke an hour in opposition, saying rather than have military government established in this country, he for one would use all the power the Almighty gave him, in resisting the invasion of his liberties. Thayer interrupted Rogers about it costing him his neck. Rogers continued that if the South had the blood of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, the sages of the revolution, they would protest, as their fathers had protested, by their blood, against the despotism of King George He hoped the President would resist; would use all the powers the Constitution gave him to compel traitors to obey the laws If Andrew Johnson, added Mr. Rogers, would submit to see the country destoyed, his name would go down with ignominy to posterity as a coward and a traitor.

Mr. Bingham spoke very briefly; placing himself squarely aiagust the measure, when the House took a recess until 11 o'clock.

Senate—The Clerk read a dispatch from Nashville announcing universal suffrage in Tennessee.

The Judiciary Committee repoted bills for enrolling and calling out the militia, and for preventing corporeal punishment

The Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed until recess

Fred Seward arrived mysteriously as he departed.

Internal revenue to-day over half a million.

Stevens' bill was resumed. Raymond said it was clear there was not unanimity, though to secure the effectiveness of the measure none of the propositions before the House had sufficient minds to carry it out, even if it passed. The time had arrived for Congress to concoct some measures which would secure an effective unanimity, and command the support of all the departments of the Government. He proposed that the whole matter be referred to a committee of five or seven, of which Stevens should be chairman, to report a bill by Wednesday, for the protection of life and liberty in the South, and for a speedy re-admission of those States.

In the course of the debate Shallenberger said that the New Orleans Riot Committee would, on Monday next, present a bill for civil organization in that State. Raymond was glad to hear it.

Hise announced the death of Grider, an appropriate resolutions passed, when the House adjourned.

Associated Press Reports.

NOON DISPACHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Banks yesterday, in appealing to Stevens against pressing a vote, used the following language:

"I believe that a day or two devoted to the subject of reconstruction of the Government, will bring us to a solution, in which we shall agree, in which the two Houses shall agree, in which the people of the country will sustain us, and on which the President will give us his support"

This speech gives rise to various speculations. It is understood, however, that Banks was in council with Southerners recently, and that he favors their proposed policy. Banks intimated that any Congressional policy would be futile in its operation if opposed by the Executive. We must have laws in which the Executive will co-operate, in order to make those laws effective. If we fail to secure co-operation in the laws, it is our duty to drop lawmaking, and consider the purpose and position of the President himself.

WASHINGTON, Feb 10—Senate—The memorial of Mary Leloup, whose husband was killed in the New Orleans riots, asking for relief, was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion to reconsider the vote against the Bankrupt Bill was carried, but its reconsideration was posponed.

The Senate considered the District bills.

After executive session, the death of Henry Grider, of Kentucky, was announced, Mr. Davis pronounced a eulogy, when the Senate adjourned.

House—The consideration of Stevens' bill was resumed. Mr. Banks took the floor. He believed the State lately in rebellion were still States, but may be regarded in a state of siege He would not object to placing them under martial law, but the bill went farther—establishing a government, responsible neither to Congress nor the people, but to the commander of the army Another objection is, that there is not a letter nor a line looking to the establishment of any other than a military government.

Mr. Ashley rose to a question of order, and called up the Nebraska veto and Senate's action thereon. The message was read, when Ashley moved the previous question, and the bill passed—120 to 44—Davis and Raymond voting nay.

WASHINGTOO, Feb 11.—Excitement in the House to-day was intense Stevens, who, it is said, had a three column speech on his bill in type, resisted the previous question on the Riot Committee's bill angrily, but ineffectually. Elliott was anxious to have his bill discussed, but was evidently mystified by the rapid proceedings after every filibustering motion, and wanted to know before the vote where the proposed action would place his bill. His repeated questions produced laughter It is feared by the freinds of his bill that the House will get in the habit of laughing at him and destroy the effect of the closing speech to which Elliot is entitled as Chairman of the Committee

The motion to adjourn prevailed, pending the vote on the main question, forcedly, while a Congressman was demanding the reading of the bill, which would occupy an hour.

The minority are most resolute, and on the Republican side there seems to be much dissatisfaction

DIED—At his residence in Calhoun County Ala., Dec. 23d, 1866, after a long and painful illness, Aaron Cowen, aged 48 years, 3 months and 8 days. The subject of this notice was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina—Emigrated to Alabama, where he remained until his death. He professed religion and was Baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist Church of Christ at Hebron, Calhoun county, Ala., by T. P. Gwin, Several years before his death, which profession he endorsed by an attendance to all the duties of his church, around the family hearth stone, in the social circle and on the couch of disease and death, the christian graces of our departed brother shone with peculiar grace, and his bright example shed a guiding light over the "straight and narrow way" which his feet so faithfully trod to its blissful consummation, as his last words were "come and go home with me" His gentle spirit bowed submissively to the heavy strokes, exemplifying the efficacy of Divine grace, under the most grievous afflictions. He leaves behind a bereaved wife, two children and many relatives and friends. May they have grace sufficient to bear this heavy bereavement.

A FRIEND.

The Legislature.

The report from a joint Committee on Retrenchment was made in both Houses yesterday, a copy of which will be found elsewhere in the MAIL. Mr. Moren, from this Committee, reported several bills on this subject, among them a bill to retrench the expenses of the State Government, which was made the special order for the hour of 10½ this morning.

Mr Felder introduced in the Senate two bills—the first to exteud the corporate limits of the City of Montgomery, and the second to confer additional powers on the City Council of Montgomery which will be found in our local column this morning. The morning hour was occupied mainly in the discussion of the bill to provide for a just and legal distribution of the school fund for 1865-6, which was passed. The afternoon session was occupied in receiving reports from Committees, which are reported elsewhere. The bill providing for the election of members to the 40th U. S. Congress, on the first Monday in April next, was passed.

In the House, the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment made a report, proposing a retrenchment in the expenditures of the State Government, which is reported in full in the House proceedings The Homestead Bill was made the special order for Saturday next at 10 A. M. The Senate internal improvment bill was made the special order for Monday next at 10 A. M. The House receded from its amendments to the Senate bill amending the charter of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and the original Senate bill was passed The House passed a large number of bills on their third reading. The Senate joint resolution providing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 14th inst. was concurred in. The Senate bill to incorporate the Pensacola Railroad Contracting Compny was passed

Montgomery Mail 8th.

Legislative Summary.

The bill reducing the pay of the various State officers and the pay and mileage of members of the General Assembly, passed the Senate yesterday. Most of the other business transacted during the morning session, related to local matters.

In the House, the bill to relieve defendants in judgments and decrees since January 11th, 1861, was amended so as to apply to plaintiffs also, and passed A resolution was adopted calling on the Comptroller to prepare, as early as possible, a statement of assessments on each item of taxation as returned from each county in the State. A large number of local bills were passed.

At the afternoon session the joint resolutions of Mr. Lanier, providing for the calling of a State Convention, were called up, and elicited much discussion. The resolutions were laid on the table, and a motion to take up for reference to a Select Committee, was also tabled.

Advertiser, 9th

☞In the House of Representatives of the Alabama Legislature on Friday last, Mr. Edwards from the Committee on apportionment of Senators and Representatives, reported a bill to fix and establish the ratio of representation among the several counties of this State. Passed.

Under the Apportionment Bill the county of Mobile is entitled to 7 Representatives; Jackson and Madison 3. Baine, Barbour, Blount, Butler, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clarke, Coffee, Coosa, Dallas, Dale, Elmore, Henry, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lauderdale, Lee, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph Shelby, Talladega. Tallapoosa and Tuskaloosa, two each; Autauga, Baldwin, Bibb, Bullock, Choctaw, Clay, Cleburne, Colbert, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, DeKalb, Fayette. Franklin, Greene, Hale, Jones, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Russell, St. Clair, Sumter, Walker, Washington, Wilcox and Winston, one Representative each.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

The Governorship—William Henry Forney.

EDS. ADVERTISER:

While sectional and party cliques are bringing out their candidates for the high office of Governor at the August election, the claims and merits of the Hon. William H. Forney, a man whose ability is equalled only by his modesty, seem to be forgotten.

Modesty and greatness combined should not go unnoticed or unrewarded, and although Gen. Forney has expressed a determination not to go before the people for the Governorship, nominate him as the PEOPLES CANDIDATE, and in him, truly, "the man and the hour will meet." A high toned, honorable gentleman by birth and education, an erudite scholar, a pure type of Southern chivalry, modest, amaible, generous and brave, he has every quality to command the support and win the love of the people. A soldier from the very commencement of the war, and the recipient of more than a dozen wounds, received in the effort to maintain Southern rights and Southern Independence, he has never been known to refer to his past deeds, but has faithfully accepted the unavoidable situation imposed by the failure of the South, and since the close of the war has given his talents and energies to the resurrection of the old "Ship of State."

This is not the time to place demagogues and tricksters in high official positions, men whose greatest principle is inordinate thirst for office, and whose greatest study is to be always found on the popular side. I say this in no unfriendly spirit to the number of clever gentlemen who are appearing for the Governorship, nor to our present excellent and worthy chief Magistrate whom the people of Alabama will always revere.

But all know the unblemished name, exalted courage, great acquirements, the conscientiousness, the labors of William Henry Forney. He is incapable of cherishing a selfish or sordid sentiment. He has never held office except by the unmistakeable will of the people

By honoring him we honor ourselves, and at the same time prove that honesty, modesty and merit will sometime win.

L'E

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT. Leo, the correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:

The Radicals hope to obtain some information from General Grant which will implicate the President in a plan for resistance, by force of the illegal and unconstitutional acts of Congress It is averred that Gen Grent has such information, and the President has conferred with him as to the measure to be taken in certain contingencies, for the maintenance of the Government or against the usurpation of Congress.

The President has more than once openly declared that while he would submit to impeachment upon any charges that can be preferred in a legal and constitutional manner, he will oppose, with all his power, arbitrary and illegal measures of Congress

Congress desires now to put him to the test—stripping him first, however, of all power of resistance.

The Radicals now find that much depends upon Gen. Grant. If Grant and Sherman stand by the President, there will be no impeachment and no military and negro governments established over the Southern States

HOLLOW-HEARTED SENTIMENTALISM.—The following incident shows the difference between practical beneficence and maudlin sentimentalism:

Eugene Sue used to visit, almost daily, one the of most fashionable ladies of Paris, Madame de——, and hold forth in her richly furnished boudior on the condition of the poor.

"Do you ever relieve their distress?" asked Madame de——, at the close of one of these harangues.

"To a trifling extent," answered Sue; "but though my gifts are always small, they are always cheerfully bestowed. I give one-fourth of my income in alms."

That afternoon as he left the Cafe de Paris, where he had been eating a costly dinner, an apparently old woman, clad in rags, prayed for charity.

"Go away," was the stern reply.

"But I am starving—give me a single copper to purchase bread with.'

"I will give you in charge to a police officer, if you thus annoy me."

"You will?" said the beggar;" and yet, Monsieur Eugne Sue, you are the man who writes about the misery of the poor—you are the workingman's champion—you are"—

"Who are you?" exclaimed Sue,

"Madame de——," was the reply, and the disguised lady left the novelist to his reflections

ADVERTISING AND ITS REWARDS.—A celebrated wholesale merchant in London, England, presented the proprietors of the newspaper called the Telegraph, with a printing press which cost $25,000, as a token of appreciation. In doing so he accompanied the gift by a letter, which said: "In your paper, by judicious advertising, I first built foundation of a fortune—and in your paper, by judicious advertising, I have amassed a fortune which enables me to offer this testimony of regard and good will"

ITCH.—A physician communicates the following receipt for the cure of the loathsome disease—which he says is a sure cure a dead shot:"

Dissolve one oz of iodide potassium in 2 oz. lard, with gentle heat, use upon the surface as an ointment, and the work is done So cure up and quit your scratching—

For no poor man can ever get rich
Who wears out his fingers scratching the itch,
It is tormenting by night, harrasing by day;
And iodide potassium will drive it away.'

☞The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says that the "Territorializing scheme has gone to the wall" and that "impeachment" will fare no better. It adds

"There is a limit to the tyrannic sway of such cruel and revengeful leaders as Thaddeus Stevens, with all his ability and art, and the people stand behind all, who "upon the sober second thought," have been said to be "never wrong and always efficient'"

SENSATION IN LEXINGTON.—The Lexington, (Ky) Observer and Reporter tells the following concerning a prophetess:

"Our colored population are very much excited by the appearance of a negro prophetess. On Sunday night, in church, a negro girl, named Jennie Bell, we believe, was struck dead and remained so for several days. When life returned she was blind. Her sight has returned, but she is completely paralyzed from her neck down. She professes to have gone to Heaven and hell, and became widely acquainted with the denizens of those domains. She died in her sins, more fortunate than Dives, her sins were forgiven and she sent back to preach a reformation. She can reveal all secrets—can give information of the eternal whereabouts of every dead person. She has announced that she will be completely restored and will preach upon the streets. Crowds are flocking to see her. She lives, we understand, on Hill street, near Broadway.

GADSDEN PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY THE
GADSDEN MERCHANTS.

TIMES OFFICE, GADSDEN, Ala.,
February 1, 1867.

Cotton, dull, but little offering, at 27@28 c. Tax paid by seller.

The following quotations are the retail prices for the articles mentioned:

Bagging	℔ yd	38@40
Butter	℔ lb	20@25
Beef	℔ qr ℔ lb	5@6
Bacon—old	℔ lb	20@30
Cotton Cards	℔ pr	$1 00@1 25
Cotton Yarns	℔ bunch	2 50
Candles	℔ lb	35@45
Cheese	℔ lb	25@35
Coffee—Rio	℔ lb	35
Laguira	℔ lb	37
Java	℔ lb	50
Flour	℔ lb	6@8
Fodder	℔ 100 bundles	2 00@250
Hides	℔ lb	12½@15
Lard	℔ lb	18@20
Leather—Sole	℔ lb	40@50
Upper	"	60@75
Molasses	℔ gal	1 00@1 25
Mackerel	℔ Kit	4 00@4 50
"	℔ bbl	18 00@24 00
Meal	℔ bushel	1 50@1 60
Nails	℔ lb	10@12½
Pork—Country	℔ lb	10@12½
Peas—Cow	℔ bushel	1 00@1 50
Potatoes—Irish	"	1 00@1 50
" Sweet	"	50@60
Rope—Bailing	℔ lb	17@25
Rice	℔ lb	10@
Rye	℔ bushel	1 50@2 00
Oats	"	75@1 00
Corn	℔ bushel	1 50@1 65
Soda	℔ lb	15@20
Sugar	℔ lb	15@25
Salt—Liverpool	℔ sack	5 50
Virginia	"	3 50
Tobacco—Choice		1 25@1 75
Medium		60@75
Common		40@50
Wheat	℔ bushel	2 00@2 25
Dried Peaches	"	2 50@3 00

FINANCIAL

Gold—Buying	1 30
Selling	1 35

Old Bank Bills at the Rome and Selma quotations.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ORR and HERZBERG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL ORR.
HERMAN HERZBERG

Gadsden, Jan'y. 1st 1867.

POETRY.

For the Republican.

Farewell to Sixty-Six.

Farewell, adieu to Sixty-six,
Your frosts and flowers are gone,
No more you'll bless, no more you'l vex,
For as a dream you've flown.

But Oh! you brought me much of bliss,
When Spring-time came with flowers,
Whose sweet perfume I sadly miss,
Now in your wintery hours.

Your Summer brought me songs and fruit,
And made my heart feel gay;
But now your songsters all are mute,
Your fruits have passed away.

You brought me some who called me friend,
And some of those I've proved;
But some alas! no more will lend,
Those smiles I dearly loved.

You brought me one, the pure in heart,
The fairest form on earth,
And bade my sorrows all depart
Before her matchless worth.

Ere this I was in deepest night,
And lost in deserts bare,
She was the Moon my way to light,
And fill my heart with cheer.

But Oh! that Moon so soon did set,
And me left faint and sore,
And left me with the vain regret
That she would rise no more.

Sweet Alloites though I must be,
Fore'er a wanderer now,
I'll ever sweetly dream of thee,
With mild and snowy brow.

More charms are thine than Cepheus boasts,
Or ARIADNE shows,
Oh heaven, withhold the chilling frost,
From where this loved one goes.

Now Sixty-six farewell, I know
My memory oft' shall bring,
The blessings that from you did flow,
And every hidden sting.

WILLIE O'HARA LEE.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 31st, 1866.

Is Booth Still Alive, and Who Killed President Lincoln?

A correspondent of the Memphis Avalanche refers to the late reports concerning J. Wilkes Booth, and says it will be remeember that it was positively stated in the Spring of 1866 that he had been seen and recognized on the Island of Cuba. Afterwards it was said he had been seen in Italy. He says that some time last Summer a man was arrested in Kentucky on a charge of horse stealing, and lodged in jail. He gave his name as King, and wrote to General Jefferson C. Davis, of the United States army, stating that he desired to make a confession to him of importance to the country. General Davis went to the prison, and the newspapers stated that he was occupied nearly an entire day in taking down the confession of the man. The newspapers also stated that the confession was, that Booth was not the assassin of Lincoln, but that the man King committed the crime and that after the shooting of Lincoln he leaped upon the stage of the theatre and passed out to the back door, where Booth was with the horses. The two rode rapidly to the residence of Mr. Seward. King dismounted and went in and attempted to kill Seward. He then returned to Booth and the two made their escape through Maryland on horseback, and thence to Canada, and soon after they went to Cuba, where he separated from Booth in the Spring of 1866 and came to Kentucky. He called the attention of the General to the fact that no proof had ever been made identifying Booth with the killing except the testimony of Laura Keene, an actress, who, he stated, was a personal was enemy of Booth. King said it not Booth, but him. He also said that Mrs. Surratt knew nothing of the conspiracy, and he gave information to the said official where certain papers could be found that would throw light upon the subject.

I propose to call your attention to certain facts thrt have an important bearing upon the whole question as to the probability of Booth not having been the man who was shot in the barn when Harrold was arrested. The history of the matter, as given to the public at the time, is that Harrold was arrested and Boston Corbett had shot Booth; they put the dead body in a wagon, and proceeded with it towards Washington City, the news of their success having reached Washington before them. Baker, the *Chief Detective* of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, went to meet the party who had killed Booth and captured Harrold. Upon meeting them, Baker and Corbett took possession of the reputed dead body of Booth, and, as they say, buried it in some secret place, that is known to no person living except Baker and Corbet, and they both took a solemn oath over the grave that they would never reveal the burial place. A large reward had been offered by the Government for the apprehension of Booth, and does it not seem most natural that if the man in the barn was Booth, that Baker and Corbett would have carried the body to Washington City, where the body, if that of Booth, could have been identified by thousands who knew him, and thus shown to all that the captors had shown themselves entitled to receive the reward

Where is the testimony showing any proof that the statement of Baker and Corbett that the body buried was that of Booth? It is not even asserted that Harrold confessed that it was Booth. He stated that he was with Booth at the back door of the theatre, but does not say it was Booth who was killed in the barn. The papers stated that after General J. C. Davis received the confession of the man King, he forwaded it to the Secretary of War. Since that time the public has learned nothing of the matter, and the question is what has become of King? and if the papers which referred General Davis to have been found, what light do they throw on the subject? The matter is now supposed to be in the hands and under the control of Mr. Stanton. Now who could be benefitted by the death of Lincoln? Certainly not the Confederates, for the war was over. The public was told by the newspapers of the time, and particularly those of the Radical party, that on the day of the night of the assassination, Mr. Lincoln had called and held a cabinet meeting, and at said meeting, Mr. Lincoln had informed the cabinet that he intended to issue a proclamation declaring the rebellion at an end, placing the Southern States in the same relations as occupied by them toward the United States, before the war, and also granting general pardon and amnesty.

It was also said that Secretary Seward endorsed the position of Mr. Lincoln, although not able to be at the cabinet meeting. Suppose such a proclamation had been made by Lincoln, would it not have been a death blow to the Radical party? They would have been deprived at one blow of the absence of reconstructing the South or of intermeddling in the internal affairs of the States. That party would have dropped dead and the Union would have been put upon its former basis, except as to the exisitence of African slavery in the Southern States.

The Radicals would have been prevented from overriding the Constitution, and, in fact, that party would have been powerless, inasmuch as slavery had been abolished, and there would have been nothing to feed their dupes upon. But Lincoln was killed the night after he had expressed himself in regard to the proclamation. It is probable the people of the United States would like to know why the Secretary of War and a Radical Congress permitted or directed Baker to receive the greater portion of the reward offered for the apprehension of Booth upon such slim testimony, when Mr. Stanton had it in his power to force Baker to produce the dead body, he being the superior officer and master, so to speak, of the creature Baker? Why was Baker brevetted Brigadier General by Mr. Stanton soon after Booth was said to have deen killed?

Although the Kentucky man tells General Davis that he murdered Lincoln, and this fact was made known to Stanton, we hear of no noise made about it. Congress has not appointed a committee to investigate the affair. The question presents itself, what has become of the man who confesses to have killed Lincoln and tried to murder Seward? The whole matter in regard to him seems to have been hushed up in some way. It might be of some interest to the public to know what has become of King. Is he still in Kentucky in prison awaiting his trial as a thief? or has the War department taken charge of him? When the dispatch from General Davis, in regard to King's confession, reached Stanton, what order was given in regard to him, and why has he not been tried before a "Military Commission" or a court for the murder? They hung a woman who said at the gallows she was innocent; why don't Stanton, have this man hung, who says "I murdered Abarham Lincoln?" While all the Radical papers and stump speakers and congressmen are charging that Jeff. Davis was implicated in the assassination plot, why don't they say something about the way Stanton allowed his man Baker to put away that dead body? Or cry aloud and groan heavy because Stanton don't hang King? Why is it that no attempt was made upon the life of any one but Lincoln and Seward, who, it was stated, agreed to the proclamation granting amnesty to all? You will observe I accuse no one; but there is such a fog floating around this whole matter, that I, for one, would like to be able to see more clearly through it.

☞If the United States were as densely populated as France, our population would amount to 528,000,000; if as densely as Belgium the United States would contain 1,195,000,000 inhabitants—110,086,000 more than the population of the entire world in 1866.

RAICAL OPINION OF RENEGADE SOUTHERNERS.—A Washington letter says:

"The Radicals, in private conversation, do not hesitate to express their contempt for men of Southern birth who are hanging to their skirts for place and plunder. I heard a very prominent one the other day affirm, with an oath not quite proper to be repeated to 'ears polite,' that he would sooner touch pitch than the hand of Bond, your recreant Judge. The compliment was paid in the way of assigning reasons for refusing to be introduced to the 'Judge' upon his recent visit here 'It is one of the most offensive necessities of party,' said the same gentleman, 'that men capable of betraying their section, their fellow-townsmen, their neighbors, their very flesh and blood, for mere office and its emoluments, should, to advance party ends, be permitted to contaminate the socity of gentlemen."

Allen Elston,
Vs.
John W Hanna,
Def't.
& W R Hanna &
Ann Crozier,
Garnishees.

CIRCUIT COURT,
Appearance Docket,
October 13, 1866.

THIS day came Pl'ff, by his Attorney, & by him motion is made for an order of publication against the Deft. John W Hanna, as a non-resident; and it appearing that the said J W Hanna is a non-resident of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the county to Calhoun, for four consecutive weeks, requiring said Deft. to appear at the next term of this court, and defend this suit; and that the Clerk of this court send said Defendant a copy of this order, if his office be known. A true copy from the minutes, this 8th day of Feb. 1867.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.

Feb. 9, 1867—$10 00.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, February 3rd, 1867.

THIS day came John and N. B. Ross, and produces to the Court, a paper purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Frederick Ross, lately of said County, deceased, and moves the court to admit the said will to Probate and issue Letters Testamentary on the Estate of the said decedent to the said John and N. B. Ross, as the Executors of the same:—and Thomas W. Ross, Sarah A. Blackburn, Martha E. Tumlin and A. J. Ross, are shown to be non-resident Legatees of said Estate.

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that the 2nd day of March, 1867, be set for the hearing of said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to said non-resident Legatees, to be and appear, at a Special term of said Court, to be holden at the court House of said County, on said second day of March, 1867, and show, if they have any thing to allege against said application, why the same should not be granted; and the said Will be admitted to probate, and Letters issue thereon to the said John and N. B. Ross.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

February 9th, 1867—3t.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding County Claims up to No. 406 in the year 1865 will be paid upon presentation to the undersigned.

L. W. CANNON, Co. Tr.

Jan. 19, 1867.

Administrator's Sale.

On Monday the 11th day of March, we will sell to the highest bidder for cash 17½ shares of Muscogee Rail Road Stock.

Sale at 12 o'clock, in front of R. B. KYLE'S Store, Gadsden, Ala.

R. B. KYLE,
N. M. THORNTON, } Adm'rs.

Gadsden Jan. 28th 1867.

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree rendered by the Hon. Chancery Court, held at Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, for the 36th District, Northern Chancery Division, at the Jan'y Term, 1867, in favor of A Adams & against Wm R Hubbard, as administrator of Joel H. Farmer, deceased, et als., I will, as Register of said court, proceed to sell, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, within the usual hours of sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 4th day of March, 1867, the following described town Lot to-wit: one acre off of the south side of Lot No. 6, known by said number in the original plan of the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. bounded on the north by the Lot now owned by A Adams, on the east by main street, on the south by Lot formerly owned by R G Earle, and on the west by an alley—to satisfy said decree. $10 00.

Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, under and by virtue of a decree rendered by said court at the said term, in favor of Frederick Terrass and John W Terrass, and against Isham McBee and Hugh McBee, I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit: the west half of south east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south west fourth of section 11, and the north west fourth of the north east fourth of sec 14, T 13, R 8 east in the Coosa Land District; to satisfy said decree. $5 00.

Also at the same time and place, and on the same terms, by virtue of a decree rendered by the said court at the said term, in favor of R B Kyle and against John W Ezell, Milton Reed, et als, I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit. the N E fourth of the N E fourth of section 21—also Fraction C, in section 21—also Fractions D, B, C & B, in section 21, all in T 12, R east in the Coosa Land District; to satisfy said decree.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register & Master.

Feb. 1, 1867—$5 00.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Jacob R. Woods, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 9th day of January, 1867, by the Honorable Jno W Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair co.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by Law, or that the same will be barred.

HOWEL R. BUCHANNON.

Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John F. Bradford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 8th day of January, 1867, the Honorable Jno W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

JOHN McCLENDON.

Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Eliza Braun, late of St. Clair county State of Alabama, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. J. W. Inzer Judge of the Probate court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or thrt the same will be barred.

CURTIS G. BEASON, Sr.

Dec. 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Wily Dearman, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day o December 1866, by the Hon. Jno. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred.

CURTIS G BEASON, Sr.

Dec. 29, 1866.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, Jan. 26, 1867.

THIS day came Spencer H. Morgau, Admiuistrator of the estate of Samue M. Morgan, deceased, and tenders his resignation as administrator of said Estate. and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said Estate.

It is thereupon Ordered by the court, that the 16th day of February, 1867, be set for making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three consecutive weeks, prior fo said day as a notice to all perspns concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to te holden at the court house of said county on said 16th day of February, 1867, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

January 26, 1867.

Dissolution.

THE firm of M. & L. Oppenheimer has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at Dayton, Ala. All outstanding debts due the firm will be settled by L. Oppenheimer, or his Agent, Mr. George I. Turnley, who calls on all indebted to him to come forward and pay up.

M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

January 14, 1867.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Wm H Smith, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 31st day of October, 1866; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

BENJ. L. ARCHER, Adm.

Dec. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of W. M. Dunaway, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. J. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala.—notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

WM. DUNAWAY.

Dec. 22—$7.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James H Bagley, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 7th day of January, 1867; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted thereto will please make immediate payment.

Jan. 12 P. H. BROTHERS, Adm.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mary Self, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. J. W. Inzer Judge of the Probate court of said county; notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or that the same will be barred.

CURTIS G. BEASON, sr.

Dec. 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Dearman, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. Jno. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or that the same will be barred.

CURTIS G. BEASON, Sr.

Dec. 29, 1866.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of four fi. fas. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 4th day of March, 1 87, the following described Lands, situated in the county of Calhoun, to-wit: south west fourth of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south west fourth, and the northwest half of the south east fourth, all in section 21, township 15, range 8; levied upon as the property of John Loyd to satisfy said fi fas in my hands, one in favor of Boyd & Anderson and agrinst D B Stewart and John Loyd, two in favor of Thayer, Dewing & Co, and agains D B Stewart and John Loyd, one in favor of Sloan & Scott and against D B Stewart and John Loyd. The same being pointed out by John Loyd.

S. D. McCLELEN, Shff.

Jan 11, 1867—$10 00.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of one Execution issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands situated in the county of Calhoun, to-wit: W half of N E fourth of sec 10 T 13, R 11 east, in the Coosa Land District—levied upon as the property of Calvin M Wheeler to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Matthew Alexander and against Elias Hart and Calvin M Wheeler.

S. D. McCLELEN, Shff.

Jan. 21, 1867—$5 00.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, January 14th, 1866.

THIS day came J. W. Maddox, adm. of the estate of John Maddox, dec'd and presented and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate; It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of February next be set for the making of said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and publish d in said county for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 23nd day of February next and contest said accounts If they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Jan. 19, 1867.

In Chancery.

Sabrina A Buttram et als
vs.
Mandeville & Stewart,
and others.

Cross Bill

AT Rules before the Register of the 36th Dist. Northern Chancery Div. of Ala. January 14, 1867.

THIS day came the complainant by her Solicitor M. J. Turnley, and moved the undersigned Register and Master in Chancery for the 36th District, Northern Chancery Division of Ala.; for an order of publication against JamesK P Buttram a non-resident def't, residing in Miss. P. O. unknown; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from an affidavit on file, that the said def't is a minor over 14 yrs and a non-residents of the State of Alabama, and resides in the State of Mississippi, post office not known.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear before the said Register at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 4th day of March next, by 12 o'clock of said day, & plead, answer or demur to complain'ts cross bill of complaint exhibited in said Chancery court, against him and others, or the same will be taken for confessed by him, and the said cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

It is further ordered, that a copy of said order be posted up at the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, in the Town of Jacksonville, within twenty days after the date of this order.

Granted January 14th, 1867.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register, &c.

Jan. 19.—$20.

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 30. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEBRUARY 23, 1867. WHOLE NO. 156 C.

READ ALL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Readers of newspapers who habitually omit to read the advertisements are unwittingly losing some of the most interesting portions. If the paper is stupid, the chances are that the advertisements are not more so; if it is bright, its advertising columns probably possess real interest. For, in the first place, these columns are filled by hundreds of writers, each presenting in his own vein a subject of vital interest to himself, and compelled to seek brevity and point; while the so-called *reading matter* is prepared by a comparatively small number of men, who do not always believe what they write, much less feel a keen interest in its acceptability, and do not always aim at brevity, but sometimes are intentionally prolix. In the next place, the advertisements really represent a wider range of human operations than does the ordinary grade of news; nothing could be duller than many telegrams, and nothing brighter than many advertisements. For advertising has reached its proper place in public estimation of late years, and is now made a subject of earnest study.

Business men are beginning to understand that in advertising they are practicing the art of the sagacious upon the whole public instead of upon a single individual, and they study the art accordingly. Ingenuity is tasked to devise hits of rhyme, conundrums, odd conjunctions of the article on hand with the latest matter of public interest, anecdotes ending with advice to buy your hats of this, the hatter, tricks with types and seductive stories which beguile the reader into an advertiser's store. Hence advertisements are a curious index of human character, being dull, verbose, pithy, straight forward, polished, blunt witty, or the opposite, as their writers happen to be, and in a certain sense, advertisers are writers of essays for prizes, for upon the supposition that their business is conducted with average sagacity, those who write the best will win the largest prize of public patronage. The most brief, most pointed, and the oftenest renewed advertisements are the most readable and the best paying, and readers who would gather the best idea of what is going on must not overlook the columns of small type.

N. Y. Evening Gazette.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

Governor Patton.

EDITORS ADVERTISER: I have not the slightest wish to disparage the claims of any of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been suggested in connection with the Chief Executive of Alabama. Some of them I personally know—all of them are familiar to me by reputation. For each one of them, I entertain the highest regard. But in the selection of Governor at this crisis, it strikes me that we ought to waive all personal preference, and select the man best qualified for that office—a man whose qualities of head and heart identifies him with the interests, prosperity and destiny of the State. That Governor Patton possesses these qualities, no man of candor will deny. That he has brought to the discharge of his duties, since he has filled that position, singular ability, untiring energy, and a noble self-sacrificing devotion to our poverty stricken people, which has elicited the respect, I had almost said the admiration of the country at large, must be admitted by all. The ten thousand of our poor, scattered in every city, village and hamlet of the State, who are indebted to his unceasing efforts for their bread, constitute a claim upon the gratitude of his constituents which can never be adequatly paid. Nor less is our State indebted to him for its credit abroad. Indeed, his administration, taken every thing into consideration, may challenge comparison with that of any Governor of any Southern State. Quiet, undemonstrative, yet sagacious and ever active, he has been content to let results indicate the wisdom and zeal with which he has discharged his duty.

Why, then, should he not be re-elected without opposition? The sole objection is, that he suggested to the Legislature, not as a measure which his own judgement approved, but as a choice of evils, the adoption of the late "Constitutional Amendment." Now, Messrs Editors, while I disagree with the Governor, *toto cœlo*, on that subject, I must confess that the noble spirit betrayed in that recommendation to the Legislature blots out the offence. If the adoption of those amendments left Governor Patton free to indulge any political aspirations which he might personally indulge, then there would be force in the objection; but in the spirit of true patriotism, he seeks to provoke no fate for any citizen of the State which he does not accept himself. He seeks not to drive others into that chasm which the late terrible war has opened between the two sections, but Curtius' like, he aspires to lead the band whose immolation it is supposed will close the abyss, and reconcile a divided country. Under the operation of those amendments, Governor Patton could no more hold office in Alabama, than could the lamented Yancey were he living. I confess, therefore, that the unselfish, nay, the self sacrificing spirit of our Noble Chief Magistrate, in this very matter, disarms me and my objection to this single act of his official life is lost in my admiration of the spirit that induced it. And while I do not think the sacrifice is demanded, I cannot but honor the man who offers it. I therefore, in common with thousands of his fellow citizens, insist upon my privilege of again voting for Governor Patton for the office he now so ably fills.

I remember when quite a youth of hearing an anecdote of the distinguished Henry Clay, with which I will close. During his early career in Congress, while a member of the House of representatives, he cast a vote on some measure that gave great offence to some of his constituents—insomuch that it came very near costing him his seat. Among these who became disaffected toward him on that account was an old hunter who had stuck to him up to that time in civil and good report. Meeting Mr Clay one day he had the candor to tell him that he would vote to [illegible] Mr Clay looked at the old hunter, with great surprise, and said to him, "Sir, is that a good gun you carry?" "Never was there a better. It never misses fire." "Well," said Mr. Clay, "If you were to see a good buck come within the range of your rifle, and you were to miss fire, what would you do? break it in pieces?" The old hunter was thoughtful a moment, took Mr. Clay by the hand, and said in great good humor, "No sir! I would pick the flint and try it again." Like the Kentucky hunter, I shall pick the flint and try it again.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Donation of Geo. Peabody, to the South

WASHINGTON February 8.—Mr Peabody has addressed a letter to R. C. Winthrop, Massachusetts; Hon. H. Fish, New York; Rt. Rev. Chas. P. McIlvaine, Ohio; General U. S. Grant; Hon. John H. Clifford, Massachusetts; Hon W. Aiken, South Carolina; Hon. W. Evarts, New York; Hon. Wm A. Graham, North Carolina; Chas. McCalister, G. W. Riggs, Esq., Washington; Samuel Wetmore, New York; E. A. Bradford, Louisiana; Geo. N. Eaton, Maryland, and G. P. Russel, Massachusetts in which he says that, with his advancing years, his attachment to his native land has been but more devoted. He gives to the gentlemen addressed a million of dollars in trust—the income to be used for the promotion and encouragement of the intellectual, moral and industrial education of the young of the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States.

Besides this income he authorizes them to use 40 per cent. of the principal within two years. In addition, he places in their hands bonds of the planters' Bank of Mississippi amounting to $1,100,000, the proceeds to be added to and used for the purposes of the trust. He leaves the details with the trustees, requesting that Mr. Winthrop may be Chairman, and George Hunt and Bishop McIlvain, Vice—Chairmen. The trust has been accepted and an organization has been already effected with Mr Winthrop as Chairman, and Committees of inquiry and finance have been appointed. It is the intention of the trustees to commence operations as soon as possible.

The Democrat's St Joseph special says advices from Montana mention the discovery of silver ledges which will yield from three to ten thousand dollars per ton.

Why are seeds after being sown like the gate posts of your garden? Because they prop-a-gate.

When have married people passed through the alphabet of love? When they teach the ba be.

Many of the buildings in the lower part of New York that were built for churches are now used as stables. The dray horses of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the Dry Goods King, have possession of the Baptist Church on Amity street. The stalls are arranged very much as the pews used to be, and instead of a preacher in the pulpit, there is a cutting machine, which is, no doubt, more highly appreciated by the present congregation than the preacher was by their former one.

REJECTION OF THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The United States Senate, on Thursday, rejected the bankrupt bill which had already passed the House of Representatives, by vote of twentytwo to twenty. Senator Harris, who voted in the negative, did so for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. It is given out that some of the minor features of the bill were objected to, but that a clear and decided majority of the Senate favors some bankrupt measure.—*Mont. Adv.*

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, FEB. 23 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance. $3 00
For 6 months, " " 1 75

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☞D. M. FULENWIDER, with BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

☞Mr. A. W. BELL, of the firm of SIDES & BELL, 40 North Water Street, Mobile, Ala. is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

CANDIDATES.

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce Col. **Wm. B. MARTIN,** as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

We are authorized to announce **Hon. M. J. TURNLEY,** as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

The friends of **G. C. ELLIS** announce his name as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN MOBILE.—On Saturday the 9th inst. a fire occurred Mobile destroying three large buildings, valued at $100,000. Later in the same night another fire, which destroyed two entire blocks worth of one building. Loss $1,000,000; insurance supposed to be about $600,000

"Minnesota: Its Advantages to Settlers"—We are indebted to Mrs. Allie B. Hewitt, formerly a resident of Greensboro, but at present of St. Paul Minnesota, fore two pamphlets bearing the foregoing title. Persons wishing information as to the advantages which Minnesota offers to settlers in the way of climate, soil, etc., can obtain it from this publication, which we will take pleasure in lending to any one who may wish to investigate the subject.

Greensboro Beacon.

We have also received two copies of the above named pamphlet, by Colonel Girart Hewitt, Attorney at Law, formerly a citizen of this place, and afterwards of St. Clair; at both of which places he left many friends, sincerely attached to him on account of his correct and upright course of conduct and urbane and gentlemanly bearing. The pamphlet contains a very graphic and forcibly written description of the Climate, Soil, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Commercial capabilities of Minnesota, its Lakes, Rivers and Railroads, its Salubrity, Growth, Productions, &c. We will take pleasure in lending the pamphlet to any of our friends who may desire to read it.

See the new advertisement of E. L. Woodward. He has new lots of Sugar and Domestic, very cheap for cash.

THE NEW PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.—We have not thought it necessary heretofore to publish anything more than a brief synopsis of this proposition gotten up by Governors Orr, Sharkey Parsons and others: because we have not as yet seen any intimation that the Radicals in Congress would accept, or even so much as notice it.

These propositions coming from the South, reminds us of the case of the young man who told his friends that he was almost married—that he and all his friends were willing, but neither the girl nor any of hers were.

Gov. Patton, as it was his duty to do, has brought the matter to the notice of our Legislature, but without any recommendation, one way or another.—We do not suppose it will receive any notice from that body, further than a mere reference to a committee.

In the meantime the Radicals in Congress are at a dead lock on their Territorial and Military Government bills, and it is not probable that any thing definite will be done until the meeting of the next Congress, fixed for the 5th of March, when everything will again have to be in at the beginning.

☞Special attention is invited to the card of Dr C. C. Porter, Surgeon Dentist. He will in future, be found for the first week in each month, at his former room on the north west corner of the public square.

Dr. Porter has been long and favorably known as a successful practice Dentist in this section of country. For scientific skill and long experience, he has few if any superiors in the South. His numerous friends and patrons will be glad of an opportunity to avail themselves of his valuable services.

M. J. & G. I. Turnley, as will be seen from their card, have recently formed a partnership, and will continue the practice of Law in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne Cherokee, Baine, St Clair and DeKalb the Supreme Court of the State and the U. S. District Court of the Northern & Middle Divisions of Alabama.

One, the Hon. M. J. Turnley, is already well and favorably known in the counties they will practice in. The other, a young and promising lawyer, possesses such intellect joined with indefatigable perseverance and industry as will not let him remain long unknown.

We wish our young friend unbounded success in his profession, the highest and most honorable position he may aspire to.

See the Tax Notice of H. Graham.

Miss EMMA SANSOM was in our town yesterday, having her photograph taken for Gen Forrest.

☞Greeley announces that hereafter he will charge one dollar and a half per line (not square) for inserting advertisements in the Weekly Tribune. His expenses last year were $158,53, and his receipts $100,417,80.

Large Fire in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—S. B. Chittenden & Co., corner of Broadway and Leonard streets, burned out. Loss one million. The building erected for the Society Library Association also burned. Loss three hundred and fifty thousand dollars

Dixie to Prosper.

The South must divide to prosper! Wherever practicable, plantations must be divided into farms of small area, so that every acre of the soil may be cultivated. Every man in the South must be encouraged to spend his money in the South. Direct trade must be striven for. Increased population must be sought steadily and patiently: and full prosperity will, in time, return.

Slavery, with all its advantages, always tended to keep the wealth of the country in a few hands. The farms of the South were possessed by a small number of persons. These persons made good use of their ample means; and knew how to enjoy the intellectual and social advantages which spring from wealth well employed. These who held the property spent the money: and the vast majority of money went to the North,—to build up Northern manufactures, Northern trade, and Northern fortunes. The most trifling article that was required, as well as the greatest, was purchased in the North: and the Northern States were the great recipients of the profits of the annual income of the South.

Now that we have entered on unsuccessful war, and that the slaves are emancipated, the whole condition of things is changed. Our planters have not a cent of the ready money they had before the war. They are unable to travel and spend freely but there is this advantage, that ninety cents out of every dollar that they receive is spent at home in the South. The negroes may gain but very little from their labors. Their clothes and improvident habits are notorious, and it is those who claimed to be saving and careful when they were slaves, that are saving and careful now that they are free. Still, whatever they may earn and spend, will be spent in the South, and will also assist in encouraging our general trade.

One great result then of the present condition of affairs is that, however the total income of the South may have been diminished, it is certainly is really spent in the South now to a less spent by Southerners, in the South before the war. The question for us to consider then, is how shall we derive the most benefit from the money that is spent among us. At this time it appears that our merchants and businessmen make is that upon goods which are imported into, or manufactured in the North and consumed here. This is a natural operation of trade, but we have it in our power to gain more than this.

As long as New England exercises as potent an influence at Washington as she now does, it is useless to expect that we shall have any thing approaching to free trade. The power of New England, in this matter, is great, and it is as well to treat the subject as though protective tariffs were to be a permanent feature of the American policy. If manufactures are to be protected, let us at least have our manufactures in the South to manufacture Southern produce. They will pay well, they will aid in developing our resources, and the money paid the artisans, as well as the profit realized by the proprietors, will return to the South from which it came. In addition to this we must encourage direct trade. We must import direct, and strive in every way to retain for ourselves that profit which is now pocketed by the Northern merchants who handle and control the foreign trade.

In every possible way must we aim at economy, and at making the most of every dollar that we possess. When we spend money, let it be spent in the South; when we make purchases, let them be made, as far as practicable, in the South. A little discussion will soon give further impetus to our manufacturing interests, and our home manufactures must be patronized and supported. Direct trade will also come to our assistance, and we must try, in addition, to raise sufficient breadstuffs to support our people without being compelled to make purchases of food from the North and Northwest.

The tendency of slavery was to give excessive importance to the country districts: the tendency of the present condition of affairs will be to build up villages and towns, and attract wealth and trade to the commercial centres. We must rely on ourselves; help ourselves;—and pay our own money in profit to ourselves, if we desire the prosperity of this State and of the South.—*Charleston Mercury.*

CAPTIONS OF PUBLIC ACTS.

Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Alabama from 15th of January, to 16th February, 1867.

To amend Section 457 of the Penal Code.

To amend an Act entitled an Act to regulate Judicial Proceedings approved February 20th 1866.

To amend Section 2183 of the Code of Alabama.

To repeal an Act to amend Section 2526 of the Code Approved November 2 th 1866

To afford a remedy in case of a lein on the crop and stock for advances to assist in making the crop.

Requiring the fords of water courses crossed by public roads to be kept in goods condition.

To incorporate the Gadsden Mining and Manufacturing Company.

To repeal an Act to authorize the payment of the Turnkey fees of Jailors in this State, Approved January 18th, 1866.

Prescribing the mode of giving notice of motion to enter satisfaction of Judgements, or to set aside such entries, when any of the parties are non residents.

To incorporate the Central Mining and Manufacturing Company of Alabama.

To incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Selma.

To authorize Judges of Probate to appropriate when necessary a portion of the principal of the estates of wards for their education and support.

To regulate the issuance and return of executions from the County Court.

To amend Section 169 of the penal code of Alabama.

In relation to the Alabama Insane Hospital.

To incorporate the Arbacoochee and North Alabama Gold Mining Company.

To form a new county out of portions of Marion and Fayette to be called the county of "Jones."

To provide for the proper representation of certain products of the State of Alabama in the Paris Universal Exposition.

To authorize the Courts of County Commissioners in this State to make equitable settlements in certain cases.

To amend section 174 of the Penal Code.

To amend section 2566 of the Code of Alabama

To authorize the Commissioners Court of St. Clair to issue Treasury Notes for the purpose of repairing public buildings.

To repeal an act entitled an Act to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace in cases of misdemeanors cognizable before them approved January 20th, 1866.

To grant authority to the Probate Court to distribute real estate by sale or division when such property has been received under the laws authorizing Executors, Administrators etc, to compromise bad and doubtful claims.

Requiring Dockets to be kept by Probate Judges.

To regulate the time for the election of State Printers and the term of his office.

To renew and extend the time of payment of certain bonds therein named.

Approving the consolidation of the Patton and Jacksonville Railroad with other companies therein named and to authorize the consolidated to adopt a name and charter and to act under the same.

To authorize the Marshal of the Town of Jacksonville to discharge the duties of bailiff in the county of Calhoun.

To authorize the Commissioners Court of Dale county to issue Treasury Notes

To regulate the power of the Probate Courts of this State in reference to the sale of lands

To amend Section 3625 of the Code

To revive Judgments in certain cases.

In relation to the sale of books the property of the State.

To register and cancel bonds of the State that have been redeemed.

To amend an Act entitled an Act making copies of deeds evidence in certain cases approved Dec 12 1853.

To form a new county from a portion of Franklin to be called Colbert

For the relief of defendants in Judgements and decrees, rendered since the 11th day of January 1860.

To provide for the trial of cases in which Circuit Judges or Chancellors are competent to preside.

To amend Section 2820 of the Code of Alabama.

To regulate the sale of personal property of decedents by order of Court of Probate.

To amend Section 1966 of the Code.

To authorize the issue of executions on certain judgments without a revival

To declare the common form of Indictment under Sections 1959 of the Code sufficient for Violation of local laws regulating the sale of spirituous liquors

To extend the time for the return and settlements of Tax Collectors.

To create an additional term of the Chancery Court of the 38th Chancery District, composed of St. Clair county

To require the Sheriff and other officers selling land to make deeds thereto.

To amend Section 511 of the Penal Code.

To extend the time of reporting estates insolvent.

To construe an Act entitled an Act to regulate Judicial Proceedings

To add a portion of the county of Cleburn to the county of Talladega.

To amend section 713 of the Penal Code, so as to authorize Probate Judges to admit to bail on writs of Habeas Corpus.

To require Probate Judges to make quarterly settlements with the county treasurers.

In relation to the interest upon the State debt falling due in the months of May, June and July.

To fix the price to be paid for public printing

To repeal an Act entitled an Act concerning vagrants and vagrancy.

To authorize the securities of certain officers to use their principals as witnesses in certain cases.

To extend the time in which Executors and Administrators may declare estates insolvent.

To amend Sec. 3 of an Act to amend the laws regulating the settlement of estates of deceased persons.

Legislative Summary.

Both Houses yesterday rescinded the resolution to adjourn on Thursday, and fixed the day of adjournment for Monday The Senate was principally occupied in acting on House bills, a large number of which were passed or referred.

In the House the greater part of the morning session was taken up in receiving reports from Committees. The principal bills passed were the following: To require Sheriffs selling land to make a deed—to provide the proper proof, when revenue stamps have once been placed on legal documents—to authorize attorneys to administer oaths—to require Constables to give to Justices of the Peace monthly reports of the number of vagrants in their beats.

Advertiser, 13th

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate, Mr. Gage introduced a bill to provide for investigating the origin of fires in cities and towns, which was referred. Mr. Garrett introduced a bill which was passed, fixing the pay of witnesses at $2 per day, and mileage 5 cents The House bill to endorse the bonds of the Selma and Meridian Railroad was lost The House bill to provide indigent maimed soldiers with artificial limbs was ordered to a third reading to-day House bill allowing parties where property is levied on, to try the right of property, by giving bond in double the amount of property levied on, instead of double the amount of execution, was passed. Also the bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a suitable person to sit as a Supreme Judge in certain cases was passed.

At the afternoon session the message of Governor Patton, and the proposed new plan of adjustment, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Senate receded from its amendment to the House revenue bill.

In the House the amendments of the Senate to the revenue bill were not agreed to. The Senate receded. The bill to provide a school for the blind was passed.

A substitute was also adopted for the bill to distribute the school fund. The substitute provides for the return to the Treasury of all surplus and undistributed funds in the hands of trustees. The bill for establishing an Agricultural College in Alabama was passed. A substitute was adopted for the bill dividing the State into Senatorial Districts.

At the afternoon session the new plan from Washington was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House passed bills to retrench the expenses of the State Government and to exempt the Wills Valley Road from the provisions of the Internal improvement bill, requiring the President and majority of the Directors of Railroads to reside in this State

Montgomery Advertiser, 16th

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY—MORNING SESSION.—The House bill to establish a board of public works in this State passed the Senate. The main features of it have heretofore appeared. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the bill fixing the pay and mileage of members. The House bill, dividing the State into twelve judicial circuits, and fixing the time for holding court therein—to provide for Sunday markets; to authorize the substitution of lost records, and to provide the mode of giving constructive notice of motion to enter satisfaction of Judgements were passed. A report from joint Committee to examine the office of Comptroller and Treasurer was read. A similar report was made to the House. The report is generally satisfactory. It recommends the abolition of the office of Keeper of the Capitol. It shows that the amount of money in the Treasury on the 15th, was $107,261 55—and on deposit in Mobile, $41,449 88.

In the House the Senate resolution to adjourn to day was concurred in. The Committee on Federal Relations made a report adverse to any action by the Legislature on the new proposed plan of adjustment. The motion of Mr. Brooks to suspend the rule, in order to introduce a bill for the calling of a convention was lost. The bill known as Mr. McAlexander's, in relation to immigration, was amended and passed. The salary of the Supreme Court reporter was fixed at $2,000 per annum. The Senate bill to incorporate the Memphis and Elyton Railroad was amended and ordered to a third reading to-day. The amendments of the Senate to the Homestead bill were not concurred in.

THE LEGISLATURE.—By resolution of both Houses, this body will adjourn to-day, and will probably not meet again, unless extraordinary circumstances require an extra session.—It is not going beyond bounds to say that no Legislature has ever labored more diligently for the good of the State, or done fewer things that will have to be regretted. Certainly no set of legislators have been cramped by such peculiar financial and Federal embarrassments, and the calm, dignified manner in which they have met the responsibility of their position reflects no less honor upon the State than upon themselves.

They deserve and will receive, at the hands of the people, the plaudit of "well done, thou good and faithful servants." We wish for the members, one and all, a long career of usefulness and prosperity.—*Advertiser, 19th.*

"Tears, Idle Tears."

The staunch and conservative *National Intelligencer* wastes more eloquence upon Congress than any three journals in the North. Its pathos is genuine, its argument unanswerable, its denunciation just—but pathos, argument, and denunciation are utterly in vain. In its latest issue the following paragraph occurs:

"Does not every wise man see that the Republic is sorely threatened? Our Congressional leaders says that they are acting in perfect accordance with the Constitution. But in all controversies about the meaning of that instrument there is but one authoritative tribunal. This, Congress is now proposing to disregard. The Supreme Court has solemnly pronounced against military tribunals for civilians. In defiance of this, Congress proposes to govern one-half of this country by military commissions. In the name of constitutional liberty; in the name of the martyred dead who have fallen fighting in the great strife for the Constitution and the Union; in the name of the great interests with which this Republic is entrusted; in the name of the oppressed of all lands, who look to this as at once their model and their inspiration, we protest against this proposed violation of our organic law."

That is splendid, but it is not action; it is glorious but it goes into the wind. The country will never be saved by sentimental imploristions to Congress. The "martyred dead" are not worth a pinch of snuff to the prosperous living, except for political capital or buncombe twaddle. *Let them rip, Mr. Intelligencer:* you may as well sing psalms to a dead mule as preach virtue to a rotten Congress.—*At Intel.*

From the New York Evening post [Rad.]

Tariff Tinkering.

We have had now ten tariffs in five years, besides the one passed last night in the Senate. Here is the list:

1. The act of March 1, 1861, which nearly doubled the taxes on foreign goods imposed by the act of May 8, 1857.

2. The act of August 5, 1861, which increased the duties levied by the previous act

3. The act of December 24 1862, providing for higher duties.

4. The act of July 14, 1862, providing for still higher duties

5. The act of March 3, 1863, which imposed still higher duties.

6. The act of June 30, 1864, which imposed much higher duties on nearly everything.

7. The act of March 3 1865, which imposed yet higher duties on some things.

8. The act of March 14, 1866, which imposed additional duties on various things.

9. The act of May 16, 1866 which imposed more duties on some articles

10. Lastly the act of July 28 1866, which imposed from four to twenty per cent. additional duties on every thing.

And now, Congress is tinkering at the eleventh bill. What is the use of such trifling? Why will not some sensible members of the Committee on Ways and means introduced a bill "To abolish all intercourse with foreign nations, close the ports of the United States except to coastwise traffic, and appropriate ——— millions for the construction of a Chinese wall, one hundred feet high and five hundred feet thick, around the land boundaries of the United States?"

This is what it all means, and it is mere trifling and tinkering and beating about the bush, to do less. Let us have a wall, by all means, and let the whole force of the United States Navy be employed to bombard merchantmen bringing the products of foreign countries into our ports

THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE SOUTH AND NEW ENGLAND IN THE FUTURE.—The Providence (R. I.) Post in a notice of the January number of DeBow's Review, after remarking the entire magazine, almost without qualification, is devoted to the material interests of the South says:

There can be no doubt that sooner or later the Southern cotton will be made into cloth largely in Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina while the coal, the iron and the gold of the South will aid in making it the richest portion of the country.

We do not anticipate, nor need the present generation worry itself about the transference of manufacturing power from New England to Georgia, but the transfer will be made, and within a period short in the history of a nation. New England will be rich, but not energetic; luxurious, but not growing; cultivated, intellectually, but not prospering in material wealth; a power of the past, and not the hope of the future. There will be two classes, the rich and the unambitious poor, and the great West and the growing South will despise and scorn her, as she now lords it over them.

TOPEKA, Feb 8.—The citizens took Jack McDowell, a horse thief, who had threatened to kill sixteen citizens, from the sheriff last night, and hung him.

LAST NOTICE.

Those who owe Tax for the year 1866, would do well to settle it by the first day of March next, after which time I shall proceed to collect as the law directs. It is not my pleasure that you should pay cost. Therefore it is hoped that you will attend to this at once. You will find the list of Beat No. 1, in the hands of G. B. Douthit, for your convenience.

H. GRAHAM,
T. C.

Feb. 19th, 1867.

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree rendered by the Hon. Chancery Court, held at Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, for the 36th District, Northern Chancery Division, at the Jan'y Term, 1867, in favor of James F. Grant, and against D. H Roberts & Joseph Chapman, I will, as Register of said court, proceed to sell, before the court house door of Calhoun County, Alabama, within the usual hours of sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 1st day of APRIL, 1867, the following described Town Lot, to-wit: A Lot in the north west fourth of south east fourth of section 14, township 14, range 8 east in the Coosa Land District, situated in the plan of the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, between McGehee street and the section line running North and south on the east, main street on the west, bounded on the north by the Lot on which R E W McAdams now resides and owned by him, and on the south by a Lot belonging to the Estate of B A Brooks, deceased, containing about four acres—the north east corner of said Lot is designated by a Limestone rock—to satisfy said decree.

Feb. 23, 1867.—$15 00.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me as Trustee, by A. R. Smith, and recorded in Book O, pages 706 and 707 to secure Thomas R. Williams & Co. in the payment of the sum of nine hundred and thirty-seven, 44-100 dollars, I will proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on MONDAY the 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1867, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Lots Nos. 90 and 91, in the plan of the Town of Jacksonville; and Lot 67 in the old plan of the Town of Jacksonville, to-wit: 44 feet front and 66 feet back, with the improvements thereon.

H. A. EARNS, Trustee.

February 23, 1867.—$12 00.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, Feb. 16, 1867.

THIS day came Samuel Chadwell, Administrator of the estate of W. T. Johnson, deceased, and filed his resignation as administrator of said Estate, and also his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said Estate.

It is thereupon Ordered by the court, that the 15th day of March, 1867, be set for examining said account, allowing said vouchers & making said settlement; & that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three consecutive weeks, prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said 15th day of March, 1867, and contest said account, if they think proper.

Given under my hand at office this 16th day of February, 1867.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

February 23, 1867.

Twenty-Nine to Ten.

Our dispatches inform us that the Sherman substitute to the Stevens bill passed the Senate on the 17th, by a vote of 29 to 10. This substitute, it will be seen, is a consolidation of the Stevens Military bill and the Elliott Territotial bill, with a slight modification in the mode of appointing District Commanders, in the suspension of *habeas corpus*, and the approval of death sentences.

The bill has received the two-thirds vote necessary to make it independ nt of the veto power, and there is no reason to believe that a fuller vote would change the result. If we are to credit the dispatches, the chief opposition anticipated for it in the House will be from members who do not consider it radical enough.

A very cursory view of the bill will show how radical it is.

1. The South to be remanded to a strict military rule

2. Any step towards reconstruction is to be taken by a Convention, the delegates to which are to be elected by male citizens over twenty-one years of age, without distinction of race or color; except persons disfranchised by participation in the rebellion.

3. The State Constitution adopted by such convention is to be approved by Congress.

4 The State Legislatures to be elected under the Constitution are to adopt the constutional amendment.

5 Representatives sent to Congress from a State so re-organized are to take the test oath.—*Selma Messenger.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—House vote to concur in Sherman's substitute for Stevens' bill was defeated, 73 to 98. Committee of conference appointed. The whole matter dead for this session.

THE COTTON TAX TO REMAIN.—The tax on the production of raw cotton is not likely to be taken off, as the Committee on Ways and Means refuse to recommend an alteration thereof. Well, although as we have heretofore said, there is just as much inherent propriety in taxing the production of wheat or corn as the growth of cotton, and although the tendency of the laws is to stimulate the production of cotton in other countries, it will also tend to drive the manufacture from the North to the South, where it is grown. The signs also are, tho that English are turning their attention to the establishment of manufactures in the South. We see reported recently not a few ventures of English capital in the direction of cotton and other manufactures there are some attractions toward South Carolina; but Georgia and Alabama are also reported by the agents of English houses to hold out specially inviting opportunities.—*N. O. Times.*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of J. B. Harris, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 19th day of February, 1867; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Feb. 23. MARY HARRIS, Adm'x.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one fi fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, Ala. and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1867, all the interest that Martha Coker, Joseph Coker and William Coker has in and to the following block of Land, No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 11, section 16, Township 15, range 11 east, containing 320 acres—levied upon as the property of Martha Coker, Joseph Coker and William Coker, to satisfy said fi fa. in favor of Johnson, Mitchell & co.

The above land was sold under said fi fa. on the first Monday of April, and purchased by Isaac Frank, and he having failed to comply with his bid by paying the purchase money, it is now offered for sale at his risk.

S. D McCLELEN, Shff. C. C.

Feb 23, 1867—$12 00.

Also, at the same time and place.

By virtue of one fi fa issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the interest that Benjamin Clark has in and to Lots 80 and 81 in the Town of Oxford, Ala. in Snow's plot of said Lots, to satisfy one execution against him in favor of John Spencer Feb 21st 1867.—$6. S D McCLELEN, Sheriff.

Also, at the same time and place,

I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the interest that Nathan Maxwell has in the House and Lot where he now resides in the Town of Oxford, Ala. to satisfy two fi fas. in my hands, one in favor of Aaron Slatton and against Nathan Maxwell and Hugh Montgomery, and the other in favor of J Turner use of Aaron Slatton and against Nathan Maxwell, for cost—Feb 21, 1867—$6.

S. D. McCLELEN, Sheriff.

Also, at the same time and place,

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the interest that John H. Boozer and Jasper N. Bendrick has in and to the west part of S Fractional quartet sec 10, township 13 range 10, also Fraction south west quarter, section ten, township 13, range ten—levied upon as the property of John H Boozer to satisfy four fi fas in my hands in favor of August Myers and against John H. Boozer and J N Hendrick, this 21st Feb. 1867—$6.

S. D. McCLELEN, Sheriff.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of John B. Weir, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 19th day of February, 1867; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to resent them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Z. HENDERSON, Adm.

Feb. 23, 1867.

Notice.

Probate Court for St. Clair county, State of Alabama, Regular Term, 2nd Monday and 11th day of Feb. 1867.

THE estate of Benj Ohapman, dec'd having this day been reported insolvent, the 11th day of March, 1867, has been appointed to hear and determine upon said report All persons in interest are hereby notified to be and appear at my office on said day and contest the same if they think proper.

JNO. W. INZER, Judge.

Feb. 23—11—$2.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

A First-class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, but little worn and in good order, for sale, very low.

Enquire at this Office.

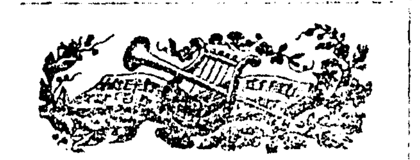
Feb. 16 tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ORR and HERZBERG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL ORR.
HERMAN HERZBERG

Gadsden, Jan'y. 1st 1867.



POETRY.

For the Republican.

Welcome to Sixty-Seven.

Your predecessor Sixty-seven,
Was a fickle chap,
Sometimes the earth he made a heaven,
And let old Trouble nap,
And sometimes earth he made a hell,
And brought no bliss or joy,—
One day the soul with hope he'd fill,
The next that hope destroy.

And he was partial too, dear sir,
Like men who get in power,
Of good his favorite got a share,
And pressed all others lower,
Upon some farms he sent his rain,
On others drouth prevailed,
He filled some garners full of grain,
While crops of others failed.

In politics he played the scamp,
He or some other one,
For all the South became rampant,
When Dixie was begun,
But when "the cruel war was o'er,"
And lost was Dixie's bark,
Old Tennessee they do restore,
But leave *us*, in the *dark*.

And now three cheers—"they come,
they come,"
For the glorious State we're in,—
Don't understand for Rebeldom,
For that might be a sin;
But for the State we're in, I say,
If in a State at all,—
But Sixty-six first blushed to see,
Our conquered heroes fall.

Old CUPID thought that he would be.
A little partial too,
And sent his darts where none could see,
Though every way they flew,
Some happy men, with loving brides,
I see where'er I go,
Some lost to all the world besides,
No happy faces show.

Your predecessor was so odd,
He made the "white folks" cook,
And Cuffy often near them stood,
To see how they would look
He was unkind to men and boys,
And made fair women sad,
Because he robbed them of the joys,
Which their forefathers had.

And Sixty-six made all the skill,
Of Doctors in demand,
For everywhere the loathsome chill,
Prevailed throughout the land,
And all with pleasure see the day,
That brings us Sixty-seven,
In hope its bliss will only be,
Less than the bliss of heaven

J. L. D——.
Woodlawn, Ala., Jan. 1st, 1867.

[From "Good Words."

SHADOWS.

Shadows lieth over all,
Sorrow holdeth festival,
Dimmed are our eyes by tears that fall
On dreary path below:
Wearily through earth we roam,
Trouble toss'd like tempest foam,
Longing for the rest of home.
Where we so lingering go.

Hopes of youth and vigor born,
Lit and cheered our way at morn,
Ere noon-tide vanished all forlorn,
The pilgrimage below:
Streaming far on faith's keen eye,
Beacon lights burn brilliantly,
Kindled on Heaven's turrets high,
To guide us where to go.

Friendships counted fast and true,
When our trusting hearts were new,
Transient pass,—as sun dyed dew,
Betrayed our trust below:
Friendship blooms, aye, fair and green,
Dwells a brother yet unseen,
On whose love strong arm may lean
A whole world—where we go

Haste, our dearest loved, away;
Youth's bright comrade, manhood's day,
The hopes of age, but little way
Attend us here below;
There's no loss in each remove;
'Tis but one more hand of love
Stretched to welcome us above,
When in our turn we go

Seekings trouble all the soul,
Tending to an unknown pole,
Straining to an unreached goal,
Resultless here below:
There we know not what we feel,
God our closed sight will unseal—
God his secret will reveal—
Where we with yearning go.

Sorrows, tears, temptations, fights,
Cheated trust that chills and blights,
Turmoiling days and wakeful nights,
Embitter life below:
Calm, unbroken, perfect peace,
Tiresome toil, unresting ease,
Joy that ne'er can know decrease,
Reign ever where we go.

So with steadfast purpose braced,
May the storms of life be faced,
The path by love and wisdom traced,
Be followed here below;
That we, when we cease to roam,
Gathered in God's radiant dome,
May bless the woes that chased us home,
Whence no more out we go.

When is a [illegible]er like a tailor? When he presses his suit.

Why is a man that fails in kissing a lady like a shipwrecked fisherman?—Because he has lost his "smack."

"Remember sir," said a tavern keeper to a gentleman who was about leaving his house without paying his bill, "remember, sir, that if you lose your purse, you didn't pull it out here."

LESS COTTON.—The Columbus "Enquirer" says: If our people of Georgia need any other fact to prove to them the necessity for their paying less attention to the culture of cotton, and more to its manufacture and other enterprises for diversifying their industry, they have it in the constant stream of negro emigration to the West. In a year or two more, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas will produce more cotton than they ever made before, and their rich lands will produce so much to the hand and acre, that planters in that region can thrive on a price for cotton that will barely pay for its culture here. Then our Georgia planters will regret that they did not sooner endeavor to establish some other great branches of buisiness that would have retained the laborers given work to the poorer classes, and contributed the general prosperity of the people.—Now is the time to commence this reform.

GRAPE CULTURE.—The San Francisco Bulletin gives the following statistics of wine growing in California:

There are half a dozen wine-producing counties which have not reported. Thirty counties which do report, produced last year an aggregate of 1,152,730 gallons According to estimate presented at the session of the wine growers' convention, the total wine yield of the State for 1866 was about 2,000,000 gallons. It appears from the foregoing table that twelve mining counties figure as producers of nearly 300,000 gallons. Perhaps full returns would show that their products exceed this figure The interior counties, including those either partly or wholly mineral, are fast rivaling the valley and coast counties as wine producers, and bid fair to eventually surpass them. Of course, a large majority of the vines reported are not bearing: when they shall be, two or three years hence, the wine crop will be increased to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 gallons. The value of the entire crop of 1866, including the value of wines and liquors made therefrom we presume, is returned at $2,533,530. But this must be at least $500,000 within the truth

J. HICKLING & Co's

Great Sale of Watches.

ON the popular one price plan, giving every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of Ten Dollars! Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory!

500 Solid Gold Hu'g Watches	$250 to 750
500 magic cased Gold Watches	200 to 500
500 Ladies Watches, Enamelled	100 to 300
1,000 Gold Hu'g Chro. watches	250 to 300
1,000 Gold Hunting Eng. Levers	200 to 250
3,000 Gold Hu'g Duplex watches	150 to 200
5,000 Gold Hu'g Amer'n watches	100 to 250
5,000 Silver Hunting Levers	50 to 150
5,000 Silver Hunting Duplexes	75 to 250
5,000 Gold Ladies' Watches	50 to 250
10,000 Gold Hunting Lepines	50 to 75
10,000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches	50 to 100
25,000 Hunting silver Watches	25 to 70
30,000 Assorted watches all kinds	10 to 75

Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co's Great American Watch Co., New York city, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates naming articles are placed in sealed envelopes. Holders are entitled to the article named on their certificate, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straightforward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious!

A single certificate will be sent by mail post-paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb watch for $15. To Agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. *Try us!*

J. HICKLING & CO.,
149 Broadway—near P. O., city of New York.
Feb. 9, 1867—3m.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THE exercises of this new, useful, and important institution will commence on the first Monday in March, 1867, provided as many as ten students are obtained in time to make the necessary preparation, though twenty or more are desired to complete the class.

The course of instruction will embrace Penmanship—Book-keeping, double and single entry—a perfect course of Arithmetic, including all commercial Calculations—Lectures on Commercial Law, &c.

Young men and youths desiring to attend the first and opening session, will please advise me very soon in person, or if residing at a distance, by letter. They will have ample time to make all necessary arrangements to come. Any who may desire to board themselves could doubtless get a room or rooms here very low.

Those who enter at the commencement of the session, will stand a fair chance to graduate at its close; and if they do, I am satisfied they will afterwards feel that they would not have missed it for five hundred dollars or more; for there is no doubt that it would enable them to command a salary of from $1,000 to $1,500 the first year. One object is to fit them for the nicest, easiest and best paying situations in the catalogue of business.

Knowing as I do, the importance and good results of such an institution, I argue the question and urge it myself: not alone for a school, or for the good which will result to those who attend the first session, but to found and establish the Institution; so that it may be permanent, and continually increase in popularity and usefulness to those attending in after years. Don't let the little sum of fifty dollars deter you, as you can make the amount in one month or less, after the session ends, if you seek a situation

Senior or Graduating Class, per session of 5 months, ... $50 00
Junior class per session of 5 mo's ... 30 00
Senior or Graduating class, 2½ mo's 30 00
Junior class, 2½ months, ... 25 00

I. L. SWAN, *Principal.*
Jacksonville, Jan. 19, 1867.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S

Improved Billiard Tables,

With his PATENT CUSHOINS.

Well known to be superior to any now in use.

Manufactory, 43 Mercer St., N. Y.

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with which his patron, or the public generally may favor him

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he guarantees a Table which for elasticity of touch, mechanical elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

W. J. SHARP,
43 Mercer Street, New York.

STEAM BOATS.

The steamer [illegible] leaves Rome every Tuesday at [illegible] A. M. Arrives at Gadsden at [illegible] o'clock P. M. and [illegible] A. M. Wed[illegible]. [illegible] Greensport at 11 o'clock A. M. Wednesday. [illegible] Gadsden at [illegible] P. M. Wednesday and arrives at Rome Friday morning.

The [illegible] Clara Bell, leaves Rome Friday morning and arrives at Gadsden [illegible] night. Leave Gadsden on the return trip Monday morning.

NEW HOTEL.

[illegible] HOUSE.

Northeast corner Water and Lauderdale sts., opposite [illegible] & Sturdivant.

SELMA, ALABAMA.

THIS house is now open for the reception of the traveling public. Satisfaction to every one guaranteed.

April 13 E. T. STURDIVANT.

LIVERY AND SALE

STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] will also feed [illegible] be prepared to [illegible] and horses [illegible]

[illegible]

R. B. WYNNE & CO.
Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

WILLIAM [illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS returned and reopened his office at No. 8 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. He will practice in Calhoun, [illegible] Counties, the [illegible] Court of the United States at [illegible] and the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama.

Any business entrusted to his care will be promptly and vigilantly attended to.

Feb. [illegible] 1867.

[illegible] COUNTY [illegible]

John W. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Clerk.

THE STATE OF [illegible]

Court of Probate [illegible]

THIS day came [illegible] Frederick [illegible] the said [illegible] John and N. B. Ross [illegible]

[illegible] Ordered by the Court, that the [illegible] Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper [illegible] to be and appear at [illegible] court house of said County [illegible] of March [illegible] why the same should not be [illegible] and the said Will be admitted to probate, and letters issue thereon to the said John and N. B. Ross.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
February 6th, 1867.

Administrator's Sale.

On Monday the 11th day of March we will sell to the highest bidder for cash 1½ shares of Muscogee Rail Road Stock

Sale at 12 o'clock, in front of R. B. KYLE'S Store, Gadsden, Ala.

R. B. KYLE, } Adm'rs.
N. M. THORNTON, }
Gadsden Jan. 28th 1867.

NOTICE

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Jacob R. Woods, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 9th day of January, 1867, by the Honorable Jno W Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair co.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by Law, or that the same will be barred.

ROWEL R. BUCHANNON.
Jan. 12, 1867.

ROME

STEAM ENGINE

AND

MACHINE WORKS,

ROME, Ga.

NOBLES & MITCHELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Horizontal, Vertical and Portable
STEAM ENGINES,
From one to Five Hundred Horse Power
Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cylinder BOILERS,
Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks,
BLAST PIPES.
COTTON PRESSES,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.

MACHINERY FOR
Rolling Mills,
Blast Furnaces,
Railroads,
Saw & Grist mills, &c
CASTINGS
of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight.
Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive and Car Axles:
Mining Machinery
For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines;
Bridge-castings and Bolts;
All kinds of Machinery and
BRASS CASTINGS.

We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAILROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We use only the best material and do our work well. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.

Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other reliable establishment in the South.

[illegible] experience in the business and [illegible] we have heretofore filled, [illegible] satisfaction to our customers.

NOBLES & MITCHELL.

Jas. Nobles, Sr. Thos. P. Mitchell, Cash.
John W. Nobles, Master Machinist & Draughtsman
Wm. Nobles, Gideon Nobles,
[illegible] Nobles, Superintendent.
Jan. 12, 1867.

HOLD ON,

Here!

THIS is the Second Call. Will you, CAN YOU, disregard it? Come then, and make payment of those NEW DEBTS, *must be paid promptly.*

Respectfully,
R. G. WOODWARD.
January 15th, 1867

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding County Claims up to No. [illegible] in the year 1866 will be paid upon presentation to the undersigned

L. W. CANNON, Co. Tr.
Jan. 19, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Office 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle Crank Motion Sewing Machine. [illegible] It is the [illegible] Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No [illegible]

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

MANNING'S NURSERY.

R. J. MANNING has on hand [illegible] in the South, Apples, Pears and Peaches, ripening from [illegible] to November.

GRAPE VINES the most choice kinds. [illegible] Plums [illegible]

[illegible] Catalogues [illegible] of course. [illegible] is the authorized Agent.

R. J. MANNING.
[illegible], Ala., Oct. [illegible] 3m.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
Wholesale and Retail.
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of photographic materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

Stereoscopes & Stereoscopic Views
Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR
[illegible] in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS,
Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to $50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, etc. etc.

Our Catalogue embraces over five thousand different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. Nov. 10, '66—2m.

MISS SNOW'S SCHOOL,

Talladega, Ala.

Is at present in successful operation.

The Literary, Music and Art Departments are under the supervision of efficient Teachers.

Mrs. M. A. Barclay, a lady well known for her superior skill in the government of girls, will accommodate as boarders, any who may desire to attend this school.

The present session will close the last of June.

Tuition payable in advance. Jan. 12.

BROWN & PERKINS.

Pianos for the People

420 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos in the following styles:

STYLE A, 7 octave Front large round corners, plain case, either octagon or carved legs, strait bottom, bead moulding on plinth.......................$450
STYLE B, 7 octave, same as style A, with serpentine moulding on plinth, carved legs and lyre..........................$500
STYLE C, 7 octave. Front corners large round, serpentine bottom, mouldings same as on style D, carved lyre and desk, fancy carved legs.......................$550
STYLE D, 7 octave, Four large round corners, finished back, mouldings on rim and plinth serpentine bottom, carved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit legs..$600

The above styles are all finished in elegant Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame, French action, harp pedal, beveled top, ivory keys and key fronts, and exceed in overstrung bass, nearly all the 7⅓ Octave Pianos now manufactured. They are made of the best materials, and for finish, durability, purity and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody all the essential changes in exterior finish of cases, which are by many manufacturers run up to 15 and 20 patterns.

We invite the attention of the public, of dealers and the profession, to a critical examination of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant upon costly factories and expensive warerooms in the city, we are enabled to offer these Pianos at prices which defy competition, and invite all to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are required by those about to purchase, instead of presenting a display of professional names, we refer to the parties to whom we have sold our Pianos. Their judgement as to the real merits of our instruments as to the durability, touch, sweetness, and power of tone, standing in tune, &c., based on an actual experience, being of far more value than the mere good opinion of the Artist, however capable, who merely tries them in a wareroom, instruments in perfect tune and order, which have just received the workmen's last finishing touches.

Our motto is
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
☞ Send for a Circular, to
BROWN & PERKINS,
No. 420 Broome Street, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE LIFE, LETTERS SPEECHES,&c., of

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

by Henry Cleveland,

Late Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO',
Atlanta, Ga.
Feb. 16, 1867. 2m.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION.

AGENTS WANTED.

RELIABLE and energetic persons, male or female, are wanted to solicit subscriptions for our Engravings, and to such we offer *very liberal* cash inducements; also *splendid premiums* to subscribers. Circulars suitable to be used in canvassing, together with all necessary papers, will be furnished on application. Address, with reference,

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION,
25 Pine Street, New York.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

Piano Forte Manufacturers.

499, Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our **New Scale, Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Fortes,** which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements,—French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc.,—and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano-Forte"

Received the Highest award of merit at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and N. York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the GOLD and SILVER MEDALS from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strict cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

Our prices are from $100 to $200 cheaper than any other first-class Piano-Forte.

TERMS—Net cash in current funds.
Descriptive circulars SENT FREE.
P. Jan. 12, 1867—1y.

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree rendered by the Hon. Chancery Court, held at Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, for the 36th District, Northern Chancery Division, at the Jan'y Term, 1867, in favor of A. Adams & against Wm R Hubbard, as administrator of Joel H. Farmer, deceased, et als., I will, as Register of said court, proceed to sell, before the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, within the usual hours of sale for cash, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 4th day of March, 1867, the following described town Lot to-wit one acre off of the south side of Lot No. 6 known by said number in the original plan of the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. bounded on the north by the Lot now owned by A Adams, on the east by main street, on the south by Lot formerly owned by R G Earle, and on the west by an alley—to satisfy said decree. $10 00.

Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, under and by virtue of a decree rendered by said court at the said term, in favor of Frederick Terrass and John W Terrass, and against Isham McBee and Hugh McBee, I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit: the west half of south east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south west fourth of section 11, and the north west fourth of the north east fourth of sec 14, T 13, R 8 east in the Coosa Land District; to satisfy said decree. $5 00.

Also at the same time and place, and on the same terms, by virtue of a decree rendered by the said court at the said term, in favor of R B Kyle and against John W Ezell, Milton Reed, et als, I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit, the N E fourth of the N E fourth of section 21—also Fraction C, in section 21—also Fractions D, B, C & B, in section 21, all in T 12, R 7 east in the Coosa Land District; to satisfy said decree.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register & Master.
Feb. 1, 1867—$5 00.

Dissolution.

THE firm of M. & L. Oppenheimer has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at Dayton, Ala. All outstanding debts due the firm will be settled by L. Oppenheimer, or his Agent, Mr. George I. Turnley, who calls on all indebted to him to come forward and pay up. M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

January 14, 1867.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of W. M. Dunaway, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. J. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala.—notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. WM. DUNAWAY.

Dec. 22—$7.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James H Bagley, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 7th day of January, 1867; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted thereto will please make immediate payment.

Jan. 12 P. H. BROTHERS, Adm.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mary Self, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. J. W. Inzer Judge of the Probate court of said county; notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or that the same will be barred.

CURTIS G. BEASON, sr.
Dec. 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Dearman, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of December, 1866, by the Hon. Jno. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or that the same will be barred. CURTIS G. BEASON, Sr.

Dec. 29, 1866.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of four fi. fas. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 4th day of March, 1 87, the following described Lands, situated in the county of Calhoun, to-wit: south west fourth of the north east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south west fourth, and the northwest half of the south east fourth, all in section 21, township 15, range 8; levied upon as the property of John Loyd to satisfy said fi fas in my hands, one in favor of Boyd & Anderson and agrinst D B Stewart and John Loyd, two in favor of Thayer, Dewing & Co, and against D B Stewart and John Loyd, one in favor of Sloan & Scott and against D B Stewart and John Loyd. The same being pointed out by John Loyd.

S. D. McCLELEN, Shff.
Jan 11, 1867—$10 00.

Also, at the same time and place,

BY virtue of one Execution issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands, situated in the county of Calhoun, to-wit: W half of N E fourth of sec 10 T 13, R 11 east, in the Coosa Land District—levied upon as the property of Calvin M Wheeler to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Matthew Alexander and against Elias Hart and Calvin M Wheeler.

S D McCLELEN, Shff.
Jan 21, 1867—$5 00.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said County, January 14th, 1866.

THIS day came J. W. Maddox, adm. of the estate of John Maddox, dec'd and presented and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate; It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of February next be set for the making of said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 23nd day of February next and contest said accounts if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Jan. 19, 1867.

In Chancery

Sabrina A Buttram et als } AT Rules before
vs. *Cross Bill* { the Register of the
Mandeville & Stewart, { 36th Dist. Northern
and others. { Chancery Div. of
Ala. January 14, 1867.

THIS day came the complainant by her Solicitor M. J. Turnley, and moved the undersigned Register and Master in Chancery for the 36th District, Northern Chancery Division of Ala.; for an order of publication against James K P Buttram a non-resident def't, residing in Miss. P. O. unknown; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from an affidavit on file, that the said def't is a minor over 14 yrs and a non-residents of the State of Alabama, and resides in the State of Mississippi, post office not known.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear before the said Register at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday the 4th day of March next, by 12 o'clock of said day, & plead, answer or demur to complain'ts cross bill of complaint exhibited in said Chancery court, against him and others, or the same will be taken for confessed by him, and the said cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

It is further ordered, that a copy of said order be posted up at the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, in the Town of Jacksonville, within twenty days after the date of this order.

Granted January 14th, 1867.

WM. M. HAMES,
Jan. 19.—$20. Register, &c.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John F. Bradford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 8th day of January, 1867, the Honorable Jno W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. JOHN McCLENDON.

Jan. 12, 1867.

VOL. 3

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